

VOL. X—N<sup>o</sup>. 7.

THE  
**AFRICAN REPOSITORY,**  
AND  
**COLONIAL JOURNAL.**

---

*Published by order of the  
Managers of the American Colonization Society.*

---

**SEPTEMBER 1834.**

WHOLE NO.

**CXV.**

---

*The profits arising from this Work, will be devoted to the cause of  
the Colonization Society.*

Price two Dollars per year, payable in advance.

---

**WASHINGTON:**

**JAMES C. DUNN, E ST., NEAR THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.**

Postage, if not over 100 miles, *three cents*; any greater distance, *five cents*.

## CONTENTS.

---

	Page
Auxiliary Relations, . . . . .	193
Review, . . . . .	199
Religious Instructions of the Coloured Population, . . . . .	205
The Liberian Colony, . . . . .	207
Address to the Managers and leading members of the Anti-slavery and Abolition Societies of the Northern and Eastern States, and to all who are opposed to the Colonization of the coloured people of the United States, in Africa, . . . . .	213
<b>INTELLIGENCE.</b>	
Colonization Reports, . . . . .	217
Emigration and proposed Exploration, . . . . .	ib.
Colonial Press, . . . . .	ib.
Liberia, . . . . .	218
General Association of Connecticut, . . . . .	ib.
Colonization Meetings, . . . . .	ib.
Auxiliary Societies.—Colonization, . . . . .	219
The Colonization Society of Cumberland county, Pa., . . . . .	220
Constitution of the Colonization Society of Lane Seminary, Ohio, . . . . .	221
Richard Lander, . . . . .	ib.
Murder of Lander, . . . . .	222
Southern Africa, . . . . .	ib.
Contributions, . . . . .	223







THE  
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,  
AND  
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

---

VOL. X.]      **SEPTEMBER, 1834.**      [No. 7.

---

AUXILIARY RELATIONS.

A copy of the proceedings of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, in the month of June last, was transmitted to the Parent Board at Washington, and published in our July No., page 150.

Messrs. CRESSON and NAYLOR having arrived in Washington, as a Committee from the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, to confer with the Parent Board, it assembled on the 2nd of July, in order to receive those gentlemen. The following is an

*Extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, July 2, 3, 1834.*

Messrs. CRESSON and NAYLOR respectively exhibited their views of the relations held by the Young Men's Colonization Society to the Parent Society, and of their wishes in regard to colonizing certain liberated slaves of the late Dr. AYLETT HAWES of Virginia. After full discussion, and a general interchange of views between the several members of the Board, and of the Committee of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, it was

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to confer with Messrs. CRESSON and NAYLOR on all matters relating to their present agency at Washington; that said Committee receive the views of those gentlemen in writing in relation to the extent and field of operation proposed for the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, and particularly whether the said Society in establishing a colony at Bassa Cove, design to act as Auxiliary to this Society, or as an independent Society; and make a report to-morrow at 5 o'clock, P. M. of all the facts above referred to, with their opinion on the same.

Messrs. LOWRIE, SEATON and GURLEY were appointed the Committee.

On the following day, the 3rd of July, the Board met, and the Committee made their Report, which was read, considered and *unanimously adopted*.

The following is the statement of the delegates from Philadelphia, referred to by the Committee:—

We were appointed by the Board of Managers of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, for certain special purposes enumerated in the resolutions under which we were appointed; a copy whereof is in your possession, and which we will consider as annexed to this statement.

The first of our instructions is to obtain the authority and sanction of your Board for the transportation of the slaves recently liberated by the late Dr. Hawes of Virginia.

Your Board, however, prior to its giving us such authority and sanction, is desirous of knowing how far it can legally do so if our proposed colony be entirely independent of any control or accountability to your Board? And also request to be informed by us whether we contemplate a total independency, or for what purposes and to what extent we

consider our Society connected with, or subject to your Board! Before we pretend to answer this question, we must distinctly state that we have no authority to enter into stipulations upon this subject or to define the respective authorities of the two Societies. It is a matter which has never been determined, and we may add, discussed by our Board; and that so far as concerns this question, our commission is limited to the simple direction to obtain from your Board its sanction and authority to colonize the said slaves. All, therefore, that we shall say upon this head, is either our own individual opinions or what we deem to be the sentiment of the Society.

The first article of the Constitution of our Society provides that the said Society "shall be Auxiliary to the American Colonization Society;" and the address recently published by the Board we represent, declares that it is to sustain "the direct relation of an Auxiliary, in such a way as not only not to diminish, but on the contrary, to increase its resources." The object of the Society, then, as we understand it, is to establish and to maintain, at its own cost and expense, a separate colony on the coast of Africa upon the principles mentioned in its Constitution, and to take as its first emigrants to said colony, all the liberated slaves of the late Dr. Hawes of Virginia; our Board to have the local regulation of said colony, to prescribe the manner in which colonization shall be conducted, to appoint its own Agents, and be an independent colony for the purposes which we think will secure to us the powerful operation of the whole people (and perhaps the Legislature) of our great State, and promise so much benefit to the cause of Colonization generally—whilst at the same time we would seek such arrangements with your Board as would secure to your colony a rapidly increasing prosperity, imparting to it aid and strength and sustenance, in order that it might be able at any time to step in to our relief or rescue. How this is to be done, what these regulations shall be, and how far the independence of our colony shall be restricted by your Board, we do not pretend to say.—This is a matter for future regulation. One thing, however, must be taken care of, that whilst we are endeavoring to extend the cause of Colonization by planting a *new* colony, the *old* one must not be permitted to languish. That must go on increasing in strength and power. As we propose to be Auxiliary we must *help* it. And as that is already so successfully established, it must be sustained.

In reference to our action at home, which your Board is also desirous of being informed of, it is intended, so far as we can speak for ourselves, to appoint, support and control an Agent for our own State, and to have the management of the funds collected;—to act in conjunction with the New York Society in case a union should be formed; both, however, acting Auxiliary to your Society, in "such a way as not only not to diminish, but, on the contrary, to increase its resources."

We think that the cause of Colonization should not be limited to the successful establishment of but one colony. The friends of the cause and its ultimate and triumphant success, require more of us. We should attempt more; and we feel fully convinced that our measures may be so prosecuted, that, even if our attempt should fall short of a permanent establishment, yet that it may and must add to the welfare, permanency and extension of the colony already established by your Board.

We look to the separate action of our colony, preserving, however, a conformity with the Constitution and general laws of Liberia, as but temporary; and shall rejoice when we may be enabled to surrender our trust, and permit the two colonies to blend into one harmonious whole.

ELLIOTT CRESSON,  
CHARLES NAYLOR.

Washington, July 3rd, 1834.

To Messrs. LOWRIE, SEATON }  
and GURLEY, } Committee of A. C. Society.

#### Resolutions referred to above:—

*Resolved*, That two persons be a commission to visit without delay, the city of Washington, and also the region of Virginia where the executors, heirs and slaves of the late Dr. Hawes reside, with instructions as follows—viz:

1. To obtain the authority and sanction of the Parent Board for the transportation of said slaves.
2. To secure the permission of said Board for the landing of these colonists at some suitable and safe point in the territory, for shelter and protection (in the event of our preparations to receive them at Bassa Cove being found incomplete) until suitable accommodations can be prepared for them; it being understood that we assume the control and expense of the expedition, and that the twenty dollar allowance, per head, for transportation, be transferred to us.
3. That said commission be instructed to repair to Virginia, and there ascertain, the terms of the will—the limits of the law, as to relapsing into slavery; the state of the slaves, the ability and purpose of the executors as to the sum allowed in the will for their removal; and whatever may be necessary to secure the great object we have in view.
4. And that said commission be requested to ascertain whether the laws of Virginia will allow any delay beyond the specified time arising from peculiar necessity; and if not,

then whether, if it should hereafter be required by our circumstances, or those of the slaves, we may not, for a season, accommodate them in the District of Columbia, or the State of Maryland, until the season and their preparations enable them to set sail.

5. That this Board will pay all expenses of the commission incurred in our service.

The report of the Committee is as follows:—

The Committee appointed to consider the views submitted to the Board by Messrs. Cresson and Naylor in regard to the plan and purposes of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, submit the following Report:—

The delegates from Philadelphia have placed in the hands of the Committee a statement, containing opinions varying little from those expressed verbally by them at the special meeting of the Board on yesterday.

The members of the Young Men's Society of Pennsylvania are, the Committee have no doubt, animated by a generous and enterprising spirit of activity in the cause of African Colonization, and have already done much to excite new interest and sympathy in its favour, among the citizens of Philadelphia.

The Committee cannot question the right of the Young Men's Society, or of any other Society, to adopt such principles and measures as they may deem proper for the furtherance of their object. Should any Auxiliary Society consider it expedient to dissolve its connexion with the Parent Society, and act altogether independently, this Board, however it might differ in opinion from such Society in regard to modes of operation, for the common cause, would rejoice in any success which might attend its benevolent efforts.

Much, it is obvious, may be done by Auxiliary Societies without instruction or authority from the Parent Board to increase the resources, accelerate the operations and extend the influence of the cause. Nor can the Parent Board, presume to prescribe for what particular object the funds collected by such Societies for the general cause, shall be expended. The Massachusetts Colonization Society has resolved to devote its funds mainly to the promotion of education in the colony. The Albany Society has directed that a certain amount of its contributions shall be applied to founding a new settlement to bear the name of Albany, and from which ardent spirits shall be excluded; and the State Society of Pennsylvania, that the aid it may furnish, shall go to relieve and sustain the colony, rather than to other general purposes for which pecuniary means may be required. The Parent Board regard the donations of their fellow citizens and Auxiliary Societies as entrusted to them, to be expended for the cause in any way the donors may direct, not inconsistent with the general principles and objects of the Society.

By the will of the late Dr. Hawes, more than one hundred slaves are left to be settled in Liberia under the direction and guardianship of this Society. Viewing the Young Men's Society of Pennsylvania as Auxiliary to this, the Managers consented, some weeks ago, at the request of that Society, to place these slaves, on certain conditions, under its care, that they might be sent out by it, and established as a new settlement at Bassa Cove, which settlement should be maintained and regulated by the Young Men's Society in consistency with the general authority of this Board and the Laws of Liberia. In consenting to transfer the slaves of Dr. Hawes to the Young Men's Society, the Managers did not understand that they were placing them in the power of an entirely independent Society, or agreeing that they should be sent to a colony over which this Board would have no control.

The question submitted, as the Committee apprehend, by the communication of Messrs. Cresson and Naylor, is, whether this Board shall consent to yield up the whole work of African Colonization in Pennsylvania, or in Pennsylvania and New York, to a separate and independent Society, and that such Society shall found an independent colony on the present territory and in the neighborhood of settlements already established in Liberia.—True, the Young Men's Society of Pennsylvania is styled Auxiliary, in its Constitution, to the Parent Board, but its purpose as explained is, to establish an independent colony to be governed exclusively by its own laws; laws adopted without the sanction either of the Parent Board, or the colonial government: and for the planting and support of this colony, the States of Pennsylvania and New York are to be an exclusive field of agency for the new independent society, within which the Parent Board is to have no Agents no Auxiliaries and no benefit from the Fourth of July collections. It is indeed proposed that all surplus funds not required for the management and enlargement of the new colony, shall be paid over to the Parent Society. But every one acquainted with the expense of founding a new colony, or with the powerful motives which will invite increased expenditures for its extension and improvement, must regard such a proposal as significant of little more than kindness and good will to the Parent Society.

The Committee feel it their duty to express their opinions the more fully and frankly on this subject, because the views of the Young Men's Society of Pennsylvania are made known in connection with a request that the slaves of the late Dr. Hawes should be placed under their control, and because they deem it a subject of immense importance to the cause.

While the Committee are sensible of the propriety of enlisting as far as practice



consistently with united and harmonious action, the local feelings and sectional interests of the friends of the Society, they believe, that a separate and independent course on the part of Auxiliary Societies, if generally adopted, would annihilate the Parent Institution. To consent to such separate and independent action then, would, on the part of this Society, be to yield up its very existence.

The proposition for this separate and independent action comes from the Young Men's Society of Pennsylvania only. The views of one Society, cannot be regarded as expressing the general sentiment of the country, or even that of Pennsylvania and New York.—In both of these States the Parent Society has many able friends and Auxiliaries, and although the New York City Colonization Society has announced its purpose of founding a new settlement at Cape Mount, yet the noble zeal and liberality recently evinced by its members and Managers in aiding the funds and operations of the Parent Board, at a trying crisis, afford reason to believe that it contemplates nothing calculated to diminish the strength, or disturb the harmonious operations of this Society. At the suggestion then of a single Society, the Committee could not recommend to this Board to yield up a trust confided to them by the general will and voice of the friends of African Colonization in every quarter of the country.

The Committee are of opinion, that a separate and independent Society embracing the friends of African Colonization in the States of Pennsylvania and New York, engaged in the establishment of a new and independent colony, if sanctioned by this Board, could hardly fail of uniting to it the feelings and commanding the resources of New England. Indeed the circular of the Young Men's Society of Pennsylvania, indicates it as a cherished purpose to bring into the measures of that Society the opinions and contributions of all the "Atlantic free States." In case of such a Union, it could hardly be expected, that the South and the West would continue long to sustain a Board established on the Northern and Eastern borders of their territory, but that they would seek a more central organization. A total revolution would thus be effected in the present general Society; the effect of which on the present colony could not be other than disastrous.

A marked division and difference of sentiment between the organized friends of the cause at the North and the South, would, in the judgment of the Committee, be almost inevitably the consequence of such a change. This consideration alone, is entitled to very great weight in forming an opinion on the subject. As the population to be especially benefited by this Society mostly reside at the South, and to a great extent depend upon the citizens of the South, it is of extreme importance, that the people of the North should remain united with those of the South, in the plans and measures that may be devised and executed for their good.

The principal reason suggested in favour of the views of our friends from Philadelphia, is derived from the idea of a general want of confidence in some portions of the North, in the management of the Parent Society. To vague and indefinite charges, it is impossible to give a distinct and definite reply. The Board assume no claim to infallibility; but it is due to themselves to say, that since the Annual Meeting, they have bestowed the most unremitting attention to the high trust confided to them. They have published an exposition of the affairs of the Parent Institution, of their principles, the causes of their embarrassment, and of the measures proposed for future action. They do not perceive that in their principles and measures, they differ essentially from the Young Men's Pennsylvania Society. If their proceedings should fail to meet the approbation of the friends of the cause, a remedy is at hand. The whole Board can be changed at any Annual Meeting, and (what would be impossible were the unity of the Society destroyed) all great measures be considered and discussed in a convention of the best and ablest friends of the cause from every section of the United States.

It is clear to the Committee, that whether we consider unity of sentiment, or vigour and economy of action here and in Africa, the cause of African Colonization can, at present, be most advantageously conducted, under the general superintendence of a Central Board, and that while great good may result from such an adjustment of measures with the Young Men's Society of Pennsylvania, and other Auxiliaries, as may give them a wide sphere of operation for their zeal and enterprise in the great common cause, yet the measures of such Societies, both here and in Africa, should be under the general control and authority of the Parent Society. The Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:—

*Resolved*, That entrusted as this Board are with the interests of the American Colonization Society, they cannot give their consent to the institution of a Society, professedly Auxiliary, but in reality separate and independent of the Parent Society, believing as they do, that such a principle, if adopted generally by Auxiliary Societies, would annihilate the Parent Society, and endanger the whole scheme of African Colonization.

*Resolved*, That the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania be informed, that as Auxiliary to this, the slaves of the late Dr. Hawes will be transferred to them, to be sent to Liberia, and supported there by them in a separate settlement or community, under the superintendence of such Agent and of such local laws or regulations as may be adopted by the said Society, and approved of by this Board; but said community to be considered as a part of the colony of Liberia and subject to the general laws of the colony in



all respects as the citizens now there; and that so soon as said Society shall signify their acceptance of these conditions, the said slaves shall be formally transferred to them, together with the sum left for their transportation by the will of Dr. Hawes.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, held on the 1st day of August, 1834, a letter, dated July 25th, 1834, from Mr. ELLIOTT CRESSON, Corresponding Secretary of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, to Mr. LOWRIE, a member of said Board, enclosing the following Report and Resolution adopted by the said Young Men's Colonization Society, was, together with said Report and Resolution, read:—

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of "the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania," held July 22nd, 1834, the following Report and Resolution submitted by the Executive Committee, were adopted, and the Secretary directed to forward a certified copy thereof to the Board of Managers of the "American Colonization Society" at Washington.

The Executive Committee to whom was referred, by the Board of Managers, the subject of the kind of Auxiliary connexions and relations which the "Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania" should maintain with the American Colonization Society at Washington, and the conditions upon which the former agrees to receive from the latter the manumitted slaves of the late Dr. Hawes of Virginia, with a view to their being located in a new settlement on the coast of Africa, Report—

That the known and admitted advantages of position of the Parent Board at Washington, and of the composition of the American Colonization Society, of which it is the executive branch, forbid the idea of independent action by Societies formed on the model of this one. The Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, distinctly admits in its Constitution, its Auxiliary character; nor is it content with affirming a merely nominal connexion of this kind with the Parent Board. It has carefully abstained from extending its sphere of action beyond the State of Pennsylvania, and within these limits it proposes to make the proceeds of its labours not merely subservient to the general objects of Colonization in Africa, but to dispose of them in such a manner as shall meet with the approbation of the Parent Board.

This latter, by its location at the seat of Government, is enabled to unite the North and the South in the great cause of Colonization, and to procure joint action between portions of the country and their inhabitants which could not be done by a Society in any other section of the country. It is, moreover, requisite that there should be a central Society or Board, to exercise a general superintendence over the settlements on the coast of Africa, the better to preserve among these, the necessary harmonious intercourse and other relations. This Board is also best fitted to keep the whole United States apprised of the progress and wants of the whole of the African colonies, and thus to enable the former to transmit, with knowledge of all the circumstances, the pecuniary and other assistance which they may propose from time to time to furnish to the latter.

It must, on the other hand be conceded, that an Auxiliary, such as that of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, enjoys means and facilities for furthering the common cause, superior in some respects, to those possessed by the Parent Board.—Among these, may be mentioned the readiness of a direct appeal to a large and wealthy population for countenance and aid,—an appeal which, moreover, would be perhaps coldly responded to if made by any Society whatever at a distance. Next in the list of peculiar advantages, is the location of the Young Men's Society in a commercial city, by which greater economy and despatch in the transportation of emigrants and in the outfit of them and the colony in general, are insured. It is also an encouraging circumstance, that some of the members are themselves merchants and men of business, practically conversant with the marketable value and price of goods, utensils, &c. for the colony. In view of these advantages, it can hardly be expected that the Auxiliary operations of the Young Men's Society of Pennsylvania, should be restricted to a mere collection and distribution of funds to order for the Parent Society, without at the same time a direct participation in council and executive action with the latter. But as the exercise of this right could only be salutary and efficient, after a full knowledge of all the circumstances connected with the condition of the colonies and the resources of the Parent Board, and as the information requisite for a due enlightenment on the subject, can hardly be in the possession of an Auxiliary Society, the latter must either refrain from all joint counsel and legislation with the Parent Board, or take a particular line of action tending to a specific end. This has been already done by some of the State Societies, with the consent of the Society at Washington, and it is now proposed to be carried out by this Society and its Board of Managers in Pennsylvania. The scheme to which the energies of this Society are now to be directed is, the founding of a new settlement on the coast of Africa, under the au-

spices of the Parent Board, and yet with such modifications and reforms as would render it difficult for the latter, to assume at once the entire responsibility without an admission of continued wrong done to other colonists and the settlements now in existence. Just so far as these modifications and reforms extend, would it be necessary to have different or amended local laws and regulations, if not a different executive agency; as when it is proposed in the new colony that more attention shall be paid to agriculture, the importation, manufacture and sale of ardent spirits prohibited, and an uniform plan adopted and acted on of supplying the public stores, and for the issue, by gift or sale, of their contents to the colonists and native inhabitants.

But as the Parent Board is entitled to reap its share of success and increased reputation to the cause of Colonization, even in measures not primarily of its own suggestion or originating, its counsel and guidance are invoked in the present enterprise by the Young Men's Society of Pennsylvania. The Auxiliary here invites the sanction of the principal to the measures now in progress by the latter for the selection and purchase of land for a new colony, the appointment of a home Agent and a Governor, and the enactment of such laws as experience shall indicate in addition to, or in modification of those already in force in Liberia. Until the sanction by formal consent be given to these steps, as well as those which may be afterwards taken toward the attainment of the great objects in view—colonizing and Christianizing Africa, the Young Men's Society will feel itself deprived of that countenance and support to which it looks with continued hope and affection. It is proposed, moreover, the better to secure joint action and to preserve to the Parent Board its right of general superintendence, that a special agent should be despatched from time to time, from Monrovia, to visit the new colony, and be instructed to give his aid and counsel towards maintaining a right understanding between it and the other colonies on the coast.

With these explanations (made in a spirit of perfect good will and fellowship) of their understanding of the Auxiliary connexion and relation which the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania have with the Parent Board at Washington, the Executive Committee submit the following resolution:—

*Resolved*, That the Board of Managers of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, agree to the terms proposed in the second resolution of the Parent Board recently received, (and annexed hereto), respecting the transmission by the latter to the former, as from principal to auxiliary, of the manumitted slaves of the late Dr. Hawes of Virginia; and that they will proceed forthwith to complete the necessary arrangements for a new colony at or near Bassa Cove,—the first settlers in which are to be the said liberated slaves.

The above is a true copy:

JOHN BELL, *Chairman*.

TOPLIFF JOHNSON, *Secretary of the Board of Managers*.

Whereupon it was, on motion, unanimously

*Resolved*, That the said Report, adopted and transmitted by the Managers of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, meets the approbation of this Board, so far as the same is in accordance with the Report adopted by this Board on the 3rd day of July last, in which their views of the relations between Auxiliary Colonization Societies and the Parent Society, were distinctly set forth, and of which a copy was transmitted to the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania.

*Resolved*, That the Resolution of the Managers of the said Young Men's Colonization Society, accompanying the aforesaid Report, adopted and transmitted by them, agreeing to the terms on which the Parent Board had consented to transfer to the said Young Men's Colonization Society the colonizing in Liberia of certain manumitted slaves of the late Dr. Hawes of Virginia, is entirely satisfactory to this Board; and that this Board will place said manumitted slaves under the care of said Young Men's Colonization Society for the purpose aforesaid, and will afford to them every facility in the use of the receptacles, and in the countenance, aid and assistance of the Agents of the Parent Society, at the colony, that may be wanted to promote the comfortable settlement of said manumitted slaves at their proposed residence within the Liberian territory.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania.

Published by order of the Board.

Attest:

JAS. LAURIE, *President*.

P. R. FENDALL *Recorder*.

## REVIEW.

KAY'S TRAVELS IN CAFFRARIA.—CONCLUDED FROM p. 178.

[From the Edinburgh Review, January 1834.]

*Travels and Researches in Caffraria: describing the character, Customs, and Moral Condition, of the Tribes inhabiting that portion of Southern Africa: With historical and topographical Remarks, illustrative of the State and Prospects of the British Settlement on its Borders, the introduction of Christianity, and the Progress of Civilization.* By STEPHEN KAY, Corresponding Member of the South African Institution. 12mo. London: 1833.

The accounts which Mr. Kay gives of the system of Military Reprisals, which has long been maintained by the colonial authorities, in their relations with the frontier tribes, affords a humiliating picture of European policy and humanity. This is not a novel topic: from the time of Sparrman to the present, almost every writer on the Cape has denounced the revolting injustice and barbarous impolicy of what is locally termed the 'Commando System.' Mr. Barrow exposed its iniquity and cruelty in the strongest terms, as exercised, at the period of his visit, more especially against the miserable race of Bushmen. Many details of its atrocities on the northern frontier were published by Mr. Thompson in 1827.\* Dr. Philip has given the rise and progress of this system from the earliest records of the colony down to 1828, when his valuable work appeared;† and several subsequent writers on South Africa—Bannister,‡ Rose,§ Pringle, &c., not to mention the printed reports of His Majesty's Commissioners of Enquiry||—have furnished lamentable and unanswerable evidence, that the same shortsighted and barbarous policy is still continued with but a very slight and inefficient modification. 'I do not consider,' says Lieutenant Rose, 'the Caffers a cruel or vindictive people. 'The policy adopted towards them has been severe: for when did Europeans respect the rights of the savage? By the Dutch Border-farmers, over whom their government had little control, they are said to have been slaughtered without mercy—to have been destroyed as they destroyed the wolf. At no period, I believe, since the English have been in possession, has wanton cruelty been committed; but the natives have at different times been driven back from boundary to boundary, and military posts have been established in the country from which we have expelled them. Orders, too, have been issued that all Caffers appearing within the proclaimed line

\* Travels and Adventures in Southern Africa. Second Edition. Vol. i, p. 392-7.

† Researches in South Africa; illustrating the Civil, Moral, and Religious Condition of the Native Tribes. By the Rev. J. Philip, D.D.

‡ Humane policy: or Justice to the Aborigines of New Settlements essential to a due expenditure of British Money, and to the best Interests of the Settlers. With suggestions how to civilize the Natives by an improved administration of existing means. By S. Bannister, late Attorney-General in New South Wales. London, 1830.—This work, which has not received attention at all adequate to the importance of its contents, contains some valuable details respecting the Cape frontier system, well deserving the serious consideration of the Colonial Department.

§ Four Years in Southern Africa. By Cowper Rose, Royal Engineers. London, 1829.—See p. 74-77, 94.

|| Reports of the Commissioners of Enquiry upon the Administration of the Government at the Cape of Good Hope. Dated 6th Sept. 1826. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 1st May, 1827. See p. 28.



should be shot.'—In 1810, the Great Fish River was proclaimed the eastern limit of the Colony. In 1820, Gaika, a powerful chief *whom we had aided in his wars*, was obliged to evacuate a rich extent of land lying between that river and the Kirsamma. On this occasion he is said to have remarked, "that though indebted to the English for his existence as a Chief, yet, when he looked upon the fine country taken from him, he could not but think *his benefactors oppressive*."—It is not strange that the savages should be unable to see the justice of all this; that they should be troublesome neighbours to the settlers in a country of which they had been dispossessed. They were so: such instances were exaggerated, and a *Commando* (an inroad of military and boors) was the frequent consequence. The crimes were *individual*, but the punishment was *general*; the duty of the *Commando* was to destroy, to burn the habitations, and to seize the cattle; and they *did their duty*.—'I hate the policy that turns the English soldier into the cold-blooded butcher of the unresisting native; I hate it even when, by the calculator, it might be considered expedient; but here it is as stupid as it is cruel.' Rose's *Four Years in South Africa*, p. 74-6.

Such is the account of our Caffer frontier policy, given by an officer for some time stationed on the Caffer frontier, and officially cognizant of the transactions he thus characterises. Let us now turn to Mr. Kay. In noticing (p. 88) the extreme alarm spread among the natives by the rumour of a *Commando* having entered their country from the colony, he remarks, that the 'barbarously indiscriminate manner in which military expeditions have sometimes rushed upon the tribes, spreading desolation and death on account of robberies committed by *individuals* unknown, has naturally rendered the very sound of such expeditions dreadful throughout the land.'—An entire chapter (pp. 241-266) is occupied with the history of the treatment experienced by the Amakosa clans from the Colonial Governments, Dutch and English, from an early period down to 1820. We cannot find room for any of the details; but many of them are such as to excite reflections of the most painful character. The authenticity of the principal facts cannot, we fear, be questioned: they rest not only on the testimony of travellers, but on official documents, and on the statements of the local government in its official Gazette. Some of these atrocities rival any thing we have read of the conduct of certain States of North America towards the native Indians.

While such has been the treatment of neighbouring tribes, and of recognised *allies* (as in the above case of Gaika,) more distant hordes have, it appears, been occasionally assaulted with even less ceremony. Mr. Kay gives us the following example (p. 330): In June, 1828 rumours reached the colony that the warlike Zoolu Chief, Chaka, had invaded the Amaponda territory, and as this Chief had lately sent two of his principal captains on a friendly embassy to the Colonial Government, an officer was very properly despatched with an armed escort of about forty men, with the view of obtaining an amicable conference with this African Cæsar, and mediating a peace. On reaching the Amaponda territory, however, the party found that the Zoolu invaders had retreated, but being solicited by an Amatembu Chief to assist him with their fire-arms in an attack upon another horde, they altered the direction and object of their expedition. This was the Amanwana or Ficani, a tribe who had been driven from their own territory by the devastating career of the Zoolus; and who were now pressing upon the Amatembu territory from the north. The Fugish party, unhappily, so far forgot their character of mediators as to become parties in these intestine broils. They made a charge on this Amanwana horde, and captured



20,000 head of cattle, which were given to their new ally the Amatembu King. This was rather an unfortunate close to amicable designs. It might, however, possibly have arisen from sudden impulse or misapprehension; but what shall we say for the sequel? We give, without comment, Mr. Kay's statement: — 'About a month after the above-mentioned skirmish, a strong military force, together with several hundred armed colonists, were hurried into the interior, to the distance of nearly three hundred miles from the colonial boundary, where they were immediately joined by an immense host of Kaffers, who proved themselves to be Kaffers indeed! Flushed with the hope of conquest and abundant spoil, having got an ally so powerful in their van, the natives hastened onward to the combat, pointing out exactly the site whereon was erected the temporary huts of the Amanwana. On the Sunday evening, the troops arrived within a few hours' march of the spot, and, after halting an hour or two, again proceeded, with a view of taking them by surprise ere dawn of day the following morning. In this they succeeded; so that while the greater part of the people were still fast asleep, the rushing of horses, the clashing of spears, and the horrid roar of musketry, poured in upon them\* on every side. Who can conceive of a situation more awful? The thought makes one's very blood run cold. If we had not heard the details of this sanguinary affair confirmed by more than fifty eyewitnesses, we could not possibly have given credence to it; so strange was the plan, and so barbarous its results! A respectable British officer, whom duty required to be on the spot, candidly declared to the author, that it was "*one of the most disgraceful and cold-blooded acts to which the English soldier had ever been rendered accessory.*"

'The moment our troops arrived on the summit of the eminence that overlooked the vale in which the Matuwana and his men were lying, orders were given for all to gallop down amongst the houses. Their affrighted occupants then poured out in droves, and a dreadfully destructive fire was forthwith opened upon them. Very few seconds elapsed ere every hut was vacated, and thousands seen scampering off in every direction.—Numbers, gaunt and emaciated by hunger and age, crawled out of their miserable sheds, but with pitiable apathy sat or laid down again, as if heedless of their fate. Many of the females cast away their little ones, the more readily to effect their own escape; whilst others actually plunged into the deepest parts of the river with infants upon their backs. In this situation some were drowned, others spared, and many stoned to death by the savage throng; insomuch that the water was at length literally dyed with blood.'

This is an appalling statement; and brought forward as it is by a respectable man, then resident in the Caffer territory, and who appeals to the authority of British officers, and 'the unanimous testimony of numbers who were present during the whole affray;' it will not fail, we trust, to attract due attention in the proper quarter, and lead forthwith to that thorough investigation which appears to be imperatively required for the purposes of justice, as well as for the vindication of the national character.

In the concluding chapter Mr. Kay gives a statement of the circumstances attending the seizure (or *cession*, as it is termed) of a tract of country extending to eighteen hundred square miles, eastward of the old Colonial boundary, and the forcible expulsion from it of the Caffer inhabitants.—

\* 'It has indeed been said, that a parley was attempted; and for the honor of our countrymen, we cannot but wish that this could have been proved. Unhappily, however, the unanimous testimony of numbers who were personally present during the whole affray, is altogether against this assertion, showing too clearly, that time was not allowed for any thing of the kind.'

The facts as here stated, (and a report of the Commissioners of Enquiry is referred to as one of his chief vouchers,) are of a character that again remind us most forcibly of the treatment of the Creek and Cherokee Indians, as detailed by Mr. Stuart in his late valuable work on the United States.\* If correctly represented, they may well make us blush for the honor of our country. 'When did Europeans,' exclaims Mr. Rose, 'respect the rights of the savage!' But though past iniquities cannot be recalled, nor perhaps to any great extent redressed, surely our present Government will promptly adopt effective precautions to prevent the repetition of outrages not less disgraceful to the British name, than detrimental to the progress of civilization and Christianity among these interesting tribes. 'It is of vital importance,' says Mr. Kay, 'to the peace of the frontier, and the civilization of our neighbours, that such measures be adopted, as shall in future protect (their rights), and prevent all further encroachment upon them.—As already shown, much good feeling has of late been manifested towards the tribes in many different ways: but we have not as yet by any means extended to them that protection which they reasonably demand at our hands, and which our increased intercourse renders absolutely necessary. Hence numbers are at this moment suffering most grievously from their rights being shamefully trampled under foot, and their clanish feuds materially promoted by lawless colonists, English as well as Dutch, who, when once beyond colonial precincts, seem to laugh both at law and legislators, scrupling not to commit acts of aggression and cruelty quite equal to those of former years.' After relating a recent case of a very revolting description, in which a Cape trader (an Englishman) and a Caffre chief were parties, and where the terms 'civilized and savage,' appear to have changed sides, Mr. Kay emphatically remarks, 'that the astonishing supineness with which deeds of this horrid character are treated, would really seem to confirm a doctrine that has again and again been gravely argued, namely, that "crimes committed without the Colony are not cognizable within."—Pp. 498, 500.

'The unprotected state of the tribes on the northern frontier,' he adds, 'is, if possible, still more distressing. There, numbers of Dutch Boors, despite both of right and remonstrance, are continually trespassing upon the lands of the Aborigines, and treating them in a manner the most oppressive.'—'It is an incontrovertible fact, that these tribes are molested, that they are seriously injured, and that in many different ways. The game upon which some of them (the Bushmen hordes) have entirely to depend for subsistence, is by these Nimrods destroyed, the scanty pasturage of their fields consumed, and their children often reduced to a state of complete vassalage.'—'Barrow records that the Boors used to obtain slaves from beyond the boundaries westward; and certain it is, that the evils of slavery are at this moment increasing on our north-eastern borders, where it is not sufficiently checked by the established authorities. The daily encroachments of Dutch farmers upon lands beyond these frontiers greatly facilitate the practice.'—'Such,' in conclusion he observes, 'are some of the evils under which, notwithstanding all our boasted benevolence and good feeling towards the long oppressed African, we are still leaving him to perish, and that on our very threshold. With wiser men we now leave the case, that they may devise a remedy. Devised some remedy must be, and that speedily, if we wish to maintain the honor of our character either as Britons or as Christians. In 1826 his Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry declared, that they could only hope for a reduction of the heavy expense, now incur-

---

\* See Stuart's *Three years in North America*, vol. ii, p. 166.

red in maintaining the defence of the frontier, by the progressive extension of more amicable relations with the tribes,' adding, moreover, that 'it is at once consolatory and satisfactory to reflect, that any measures tending to preserve the tranquillity of the frontier on the side of Caffraria, will in the same degree contribute to the prosperity and commercial enterprize of the colony.'—Pp. 502, 504, 506.

Connected with this painful topic is that of the lamentable deterioration of character, in the case both of the civilized man and the savage, which appears to have, in this quarter, resulted from their intercourse. 'It did not strike me,' says Lieut. Rose, 'that the savage tribes are improved by their intercourse with us.' 'Gaika, the neighbouring chief, dressed with an old regimental jacket, was in the fort with his retinue of twenty-five wives; and it was not without interest that I looked on one of whom Barrow had prognosticated so highly. He was then nineteen, he is now fifty; and melancholy has been the change that has taken place in the interval. The English have given him their protection, and with it their vices; and he is a sunk and degraded being—a wretched savage, despised and suspected by his tribe, continually intoxicated, and ever ready to sell his wives for brandy.—Such are the fruits of our protection! such have ever been the effects on the savage, of the kindness of the civilized. If we find them simple and trusting, we leave them treacherous; if we find them temperate, we leave them drunkards; and in after-years, a plea for their destruction is founded on the very vices they have learned from us!'—(P. 94.)

This is one side of the picture: Mr. Kay gives us the other. He is speaking of some Europeans, partly Englishmen, who, owing to desperate fortunes, or impatience of the restraints of civilized life, have domiciled themselves among the native tribes. 'In such a situation,' he remarks, 'men soon become deaf to the checks of better principles. Fancied insult arouses revengeful feelings; unrestrained passions speedily generate incredible licentiousness, whilst avarice and self-interest prompt to acts the most iniquitous. There is a significant phrase frequently used on the coast of Guinea, that such a man is "grown black." It does not mean an alteration of temper, but of disposition.' 'And, incredible as it may appear, there are now in Caffraria, also, Englishmen whose daily garb differs little from the beast-hide covering of their savage neighbours; whose proper color can scarcely be identified from the filth that covers them; and whose domestic circles, like those of the native Chieftains themselves, embrace from eight to ten black wives or concubines.'—(P. 400.)

There are several other topics we could have wished to notice, but we can only, at present, briefly advert to one or two of them. The author's observations upon the Bechuana and Zoolu (or Amazulu) tribes, do not require any particular remarks as he has added little to the information collected by Burchell and Thompson. There is, however, a valuable chapter on the frontier trade, of which we regret that we cannot give a summary.—From his remarks on this topic, and on the British settlement of Albany generally, we are glad to find that this district, the distresses of whose new inhabitants, a dozen years ago, made an impression in England so unfavourable to the capabilities of South Africa, is now decidedly the most prosperous part of the whole Cape Colony. Of this improvement, the prohibition from employing slaves is generally acknowledged to have been the leading cause. This restriction was rendered effectual by a judicious clause in the grants of land to the British settlers.

A still more remarkable and unexpected proof of the advantages of freedom and free labor over servitude and coercion, was witnessed by Mr. Kay, on visiting a colony of emancipated Hottentots, who, in the year 1829, were planted in a wild valley on the new Caffer frontier, called the Kat



River. Under the old system, this class of people were reduced to a more degraded and hopeless condition than even the negro slaves themselves.— They were more despised and worse treated; and their indolence, improvidence, and drunkenness were proverbial. By the exertions, however, of a few friends of humanity, the British Government was prevailed upon to order the immediate total and unconditional emancipation of this race of men. The execution of this decree, by which 30,000 souls were in one day released from thralldom, was accompanied by a great clamour throughout the colony. The ruin of the community, and more especially of the Hottentots themselves, was predicted as the inevitable result. Five years have since elapsed; and every account that has been published, proves the effect of rational freedom in elevating the human character. The improvement of the Hottentot nation during these years has been surprising. But above all, surprising has been the effect of new and higher stimulants upon a portion of this race, from four to five thousand in number, who were placed by Captain Stockenstrom, (the intelligent officer who first suggested this measure,) in the valley of the Kat River, in 1829. We cannot make room for the full details; but must content ourselves with extracting the following interesting facts from Mr. Kay's account:—

'Their numbers in the settlement are about five thousand. They came from different parts of this immense Colony. No assistance was promised or given to them, except fire-arms for self-defence; no preparations were made for their reception; no rations, no implements, no sums of money. The Boors showed no kindness to them. But to these negations I have to add that there have been no strifes, divisions, or discontents among them; no peculiar sufferings. No case of crime has come from the Kat River before the Circuit Court. Their success has been equal to their industry and good conduct, and neither have ever been surpassed. By patient and judicious labour, with manly moderation and Christian temperance, they have converted the desert into a fruitful field. "Hitherto," says the *Graham's Town Journal* (a paper generally unfriendly to the native race,) "great activity has been displayed, and the incipient marks of civilization are observable in every direction. During the last season, 1831, were produced on the settlement 450 muids of wheat, 1500 muids of barley, and 400 muids of Indian corn, besides large quantities of caffer corn, potatoes, pumpkins, sweet cane, and many other provisions. Independently of the labour required in the cultivation of the soil, instances of uncommon exertion are manifested in the construction of canals which convey water to irrigate their fields and gardens. In some places these have been carried through the solid rock, in others it has been necessary to cut to the depth of twelve feet to preserve the level; while their entire length throughout all the locations is upwards of 20,000 yards."—(*Graham's Town Journal*, June, 1832.) The Hottentot, escaped from bonds, stood erect in his new territory; and the feeling of being restored to the level of humanity and the simple rights of nature, softened and enlarged his heart, and diffused vigour through every limb. He is no longer the timid wretch, submitting to the violence, and yielding to the injustice of the proud with apparent insensibility.'—P. 400.

In conclusion we thank Mr. Kay for his 'Researches,' and hope many of his brother Missionaries will follow the example that has been set in the present work, and in the publications of Dr. Philip and Mr. Ellis, in communicating information respecting the tribes among whom they have been resident. We cannot, however, place Mr. Kay's Book on a level with the two we have just mentioned. It contains a good deal of valuable information, but it is ill-digested and confusedly arranged. A large portion of the work is mere repetition. Whole chapters consist almost entirely of extracts from recent and well known publications on the Cape, and what is more reprehensible, many of the quotations are not duly acknowledged. Should a second edition be required, the author ought to revise the whole work carefully, to introduce a stricter uniformity and correctness in proper names and to retrench and condense what he has borrowed from others.



## REPORT

*Of the Committee to whom was referred the subject of the Religious Instruction of the Colored population, of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia, at its late Session in Columbia, S. C.—Published by order of Synod.*

(CONTINUED FROM P. 177.)

The benefits which will flow from the religious instruction of the negroes, clearly show that it will be to our interest.

1. *There will be a better understanding of the relation of Masters and servants, and of their reciprocal duties.*

There are but few masters who have given themselves the trouble of solemn, prayerful inquiry into the number and nature of those duties, which they owe to their servants, and are in reason and conscience bound to perform, and but few servants who have been instructed as to the number and nature of their duties to masters. Great ignorance and indifference exist both on the one hand and on the other. Conscience sleeps. And although the reciprocal duties of master and servant are so important, and are so particularly defined in the Scriptures, we do not recollect to have heard a sermon from the pulpit concerning them. The reason for this neglect on the part of the Ministry, we cannot assign, unless it be, that they have partaken of the spirit of silence and forgetfulness, prevalent in our country on the general subject. It is a glaring and culpable neglect of duty, and we take occasion here to urge upon ourselves, and upon every minister connected with this Synod, repentance and reformation.

The principle which regulates duty in slavery, on the part of the master, has been thus defined:—"Get all you can, and give back as little as you can;" and on the part of the servants the reverse:—"Give as little as you can, and get back all you can." When we remember what human nature is, and when we observe the conduct of masters and servants, we fear that there is too much truth as to the existence of this principle.

Wherever such a principle prevails, even in a slight degree, there remains little room for an inquiry into and discharge of duty on Gospel principles. We feel that something is needed to unfold the reciprocal duties of master and servant, and to effect a change so that they may stand upon some common ground, and not act so entirely by contraries.

That something, is, the introduction of Religion. Religion will tell the master, that his servants are his fellow-creatures; and he has a Master in Heaven to whom he shall account for his treatment of them. Religion will tell the servant, "to be obedient to masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling, in singleness of heart as unto Christ. Knowing that whatsoever good thing any man doeth, the same shall he receive of the Lord, whether he be bond or free."

The master will be led to inquiries of this sort:—In what kind of houses do I permit them to live; what clothes do I give them to wear? What food, to eat? What privileges to enjoy? In what temper and manner, and proportion to their crimes, are they punished? What am I doing for their souls' salvation? In fine, what does God require me to do to, and for them and their children, in view of their happiness here and hereafter? Light will insensibly break into his mind. Conscience will be quickened, and before he is aware, his servants will be greatly elevated in his regards, and he is compelled to do more for them. The government of the plantation will not be so purely selfish as formerly. His interest will not be the sole object of pursuit, and offences against that visited with sorer punishment, than offences against God himself. He will have an eye to the comfort, the interest of his people, and endeavor actually to identify their interest with his, and also to make them see and feel it to be so. It will be a delight to him, to see them enjoy the blessings of the Providence and grace of God.

Such attempts at a discharge of duty, will produce favourable influences upon the feelings and conduct of servants. Their duties will be understood, and better and more cheerfully performed.

2. *The pecuniary interests of masters will be advanced as a necessary consequence; and in many particulars, increased attention to their temporal comforts, will contribute to the improvement of health; and the expense of lost labor by sickness, and of physicians' bills, will be saved. Their wants being more liberally supplied, and sharing more largely in the fruit of their labors, many temptations to which they are now exposed, will be removed; they will become more industrious and saving, and less addicted to crime. Their work will be more faithfully done; their obedience more universal, and more cheerfully rendered.*

Religious instruction we view as the strongest auxiliary to governments of all kinds, even where it fails to transform characters; and its genuine effects upon servants will be, "with good will doing service as to the Lord, and not unto men."

And who can tell what the pleasurable feelings of a humane master will be in view of a moral reformation of his servants? He will thank God that he is, if not wholly, yet measurably relieved from perpetual watching, from fault-finding and threatening and belittling severity, and that he can govern to some good extent by the law of love.

3. *The religious instruction of the negroes, will contribute to safety.*

Many affect, or in reality despise all fears from our colored population, and the universal habit is, never to think of the subject, or to dismiss it as soon as it may be suggested. We cannot believe this to be the part of sound wisdom. What has happened may happen again; and such means should be set in operation, as may promise deliverance from danger. It is very true, that we are differently situated, in many respects, from any other slave-holding country, and that at the present time, so far as we can see, the hope of success on the part of the negroes, is forlorn. But no enemy should be despised, however weak, and no danger unprovided for, however apparently remote. Though success may not now crown any attempt, yet incalculable sufferings may ensue both to the one party and the other. *What means, therefore, will secure the country against danger such as we have intimated?*

Passing by the different means that have been suggested, we unhesitatingly affirm, that *no means will compete with that of religious instruction.*

The tendency of the preaching of the Gospel, even where its transforming influence on character is *not* realized, is to soften down and curb the passions of the man, to make him more solicitous of his favor: and to enhance infinitely in his estimation the value of human life. His conscience is enlightened, and his soul is awed. He knows, God reigns to execute judgment, and it will require great effort to excite him to unhallowed deeds.

But in those cases where character is transformed, we may repose confidence. The servant now recognizes a superintending Providence, who disposes of men and things according to his pleasure. He learns, that every man should abide in the same calling wherein he was called. That christianity comes not with reckless efforts to wrench apart human society; but to put into operation those principles of moral conduct, which will secure its happiness, and *peaceably* remove every kind of evil and injustice. To God therefore, he commits the ordering of his lot, and in his station renders to all their dues, obedience to whom obedience, and honor to whom honor. He dares not wrest from the hand of God his own case and protection. While he sees a preference in the various conditions of men, he remembers the words of the Apostle:—"Art thou called being a servant? Care not for it; but if thou mayest be free, use it rather. For he that is called in the Lord, being a servant, is the Lord's freeman: likewise, also he that is called being free, is Christ's servant. Ye are bought with a price, be not ye the servants of men. Brethren, let every man wherein he is called, therein abide with God."

It is to the operations of these principles in the hearts of servants, that we look for safety; and we look with confidence *no where else*. We see nothing in the *natural* character of man upon which we can rest with satisfaction, nor can we rest with satisfaction in any measures that may be proposed to the exclusion of religious instruction. Include this means, yea make it a *primary* one.

We are aware that a large number, who have no knowledge of religion in their own experience, and who have not been careful to notice its genuine effects upon servants, will place little or no confidence at all in what we have now advanced. Men naturally walk by *sight*. They can place more reliance upon *visible preventives* of their own invention, than upon *principles*, wrought in the soul and maintained in supremacy by Divine power, whose nature they do not understand, and whose influence, however good, is invisible, and for that very reason cannot be trusted. They know practically no superintending Providence. They glory in their wisdom and in their riches and in their strength.—Whatever may be the decision of such persons, *Christians* have no choice left them. *Experience* of what religion is, and what it can effect for man, obliges them to embrace it as the only safe ground of confidence. We shall never forget the remark of a venerable colored preacher, made during a period of some excitement. With his eyes filled with tears, and his whole manner indicating the deepest emotion, said he "Sir, it is the Gospel that we ignorant and wicked people need. If you will give us the Gospel, it will do more for the obedience of servants, and the peace of community, than all your guards and guns and bayonets." One such man is of more value to the community, than a thousand stand of arms and men to bear them.

Besides the general and special influences of the Gospel now adverted to, safety will be connected with its dispensation in two particulars, which we may not omit.

The first is, that the constant presence of white men in their religious assemblies, and free intercourse with them, will draw out their kindly feelings to masters, exert a restraining influence upon any spirit of insubordination that may exist, and at the same time, give opportunity for its detection.

And the second—that the negroes will be disabused of their superstition and ignorance, and thus be placed beyond the reach of designing men, wherever they may be. The most direct way to expose them to acts of insubordination, is to leave them in ignorance, and superstition, to the care of their own religion. Then may they be made the easy and willing instruments of avarice, of lust, of power or revenge. "*Keep them in ignorance*" is the dreadful sentiment frequently uttered, and not more dreadful than dangerous. *Ignorance—religious ignorance*, so far from being any safety, as many suppose, is the *very marrow of our sin against this people, and the very rock of our danger*. Religion and religious teachers, they will have; and if they are not furnished with the true, they will embrace the false.

When we impart the Gospel to the negroes, we lay a foundation for safety in God himself. *We discharge duty to them, and thus secure his favor and protection.*

All who have long and especially examined the subject of slavery, confess that it is a great and difficult one. We cannot now see the termination of it in our country, nor the nature of its continuance. Public opinion is every where divided on both these points.—In view of the whole subject, we would emphatically say, *Let us fall into the hands of the Lord*—let us do what he so clearly defines to be *present* duty, and we shall cast ourselves and our servants into His hands, and confidently rely upon Him to open to us what may be future duty, and to guide us and our servants, quietly and intelligently in the way that we should go. The path of present duty is the path of safety. But if we neglect duty, what may not come upon us? What may we not expect? What shall we not deserve?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### THE LIBERIAN COLONY.

*From the Kentucky Commonwealth.*

The subjoined communication concerning the proceedings of the Kentucky Colonization Society, will be read with particular interest at the present time. In our paper before the last, we gave a brief summary of the recent riots in the city of New York, which had their origin in the unwarrantable conduct of a set of fanatics who have taken to themselves the name of *Abolitionists*. In some senses of the term they have much claim to the appellation, for they are for *abolishing* some of the fundamental laws of human nature itself. Towards the accomplishment of the ends which they have in view, there are obstacles, obvious to the eye of reason, but which fanaticism cannot see. Prejudices of colour, prejudices of habit, differences of physical conformation, inequalities arising from unequal intellectual cultivation, a dissimilarity of moral sense—the inevitable result of a state of freedom and a state of bondage—all these, in the frenzied brains of agitators are to vanish in a twinkling of an eye, and, on the instant such an assimilation is to take place as would eclipse all recorded miracles. To reason with such men is vain; for, sheltered by an imaginary superiority in every attribute of intelligence, philanthropy, and virtue, they turn a deaf ear upon any suggestions differing from their own schemes, and attribute the difference to the calculations of selfishness or innate humanity. If their plan rested solely on its own merits, its absurdity would insure its failure. That it must fail, for all practical purposes, even the abolitionists themselves must now be in some degree convinced. But if they fail themselves, they are resolved to leave no effort untried by which they can destroy the colony at Liberia. They have already denounced the Colonization Society, its past labors and its future designs. The good which that Society has already done is decreed as an evil while its prospective operations are denounced as criminal in motive and in end.

Following up this purpose, they have, from time to time, published the most unblushing falsehoods, as to the actual condition of the colonists, and the character of the country in which they are situated. The colonists are said by them to be abandoned in morals and habits, while they represent the soil as a barren waste, or a steril desert. They publish a journal in which they usher forth these misrepresentations to the world with all the outward show of a high order of benevolence, but in reality with the most diabolical intentions. *Pure philanthropy* rests on the immutable basis of truth, and scorns the aid of falsehood. In the eastern cities, where the abolitionists have made their greatest efforts, they have been met by the friends of the Colonization Society, with facts and arguments which have disabused the public mind, of the hallucination into which it had been thrown by a tem-



porary indulgence of unreal sympathy. The Society have had in their favor the concurrent testimony of many of our most distinguished naval commanders, and of other gentlemen of high character for intelligence and candor, all going to prove that the Colonists enjoy a degree of freedom and happiness, such as they never could have experienced in this country; that the climate is congenial to the colored man's constitution, and that the soil is fertile to an almost unexampled degree.

As the opportunities for personal intercourse with individuals who have visited the colony are not frequent in the Western Country, the Board of Managers for Kentucky sent a special visiter to Liberia, with instructions to observe with minuteness every thing which it was material for an emigrant to know. The person selected was Joseph Jones of Winchester, *a colored man*, who proceeded upon his mission, and after a considerable absence has returned and made his report to the Board. We were present at this examination, and can say truly, that we have seldom been more gratified than we were at the narrative which Jones gave of his travels. He is a man of great observation, intelligence, and candor, and has amassed a large amount of useful information. The general inference from his statements as to the present condition of the Colony, is, that it is flourishing—that the settlers possess within themselves, the means of rendering their situation comfortable in every respect, and that the soil is eminently productive. He remarked that the principal drawback upon the advancement of the colony, seemed to be an inordinate desire for trade, which had operated injuriously to the agriculture of the country, but that this evil was correcting itself. So many embarking in the same business had rendered it unprofitable, and that the colonists were beginning to improve their farms as the most certain mode of attaining a comfortable independence.

He stated one fact which is of great importance to those wishing to emigrate who have any capital to employ. It was the great abundance of labouring men and the cheap rates at which it could be procured. The natives of the country he describes as being perfectly willing to work, and labouring with great industry. They can be procured for what here would be equivalent to five cents per day; but in Liberia is estimated at about twenty-five cents per day. Competition among the natives for employment is active, and they are faithful to their engagements. In point of personal appearance, he says, that, when similarly dressed, it is very difficult to tell a native from an American settler. The intercourse between the colonists and the tribes is of the most friendly character, and there have been intermarriages between several of them and the recaptured Africans. Many of the natives speak the English language: and a strong desire is manifested for the further extension of the settlements. As a proof of his own conviction of the many advantages which Liberia offers to the free colored man over any thing which he can ever expect to enjoy within the limits of the United States, he has determined to return and connect his destinies with those of his countrymen, now in the land which Providence intended they should inhabit.

One such man as Joseph Jones will do more actual good to his kind, than an army of abolitionists. He intends accompanying the agent to the different towns of Kentucky, for the purpose of giving a general diffusion of the knowledge he has acquired of an extremely interesting country; and we would recommend every person who takes any interest in the Colony of Liberia, who may have an opportunity of hearing his account of it, not to let the opportunity pass by unimproved.



## KENTUCKY STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

*Present Condition of Liberia.*

The Board of Managers of the Kentucky Colonization Society, take pleasure in informing their friends, that Joseph Jones, a man of color, who was sent out by them to examine fully the situation of the Colony of Liberia, has returned and has brought back a favourable report. They herewith present to the public the examination which Mr. Jones has undergone in their presence, prefacing it with two resolutions of the Board, and a letter from the Governor of Liberia.

By order of the Board:

THORNTON A. MILLS, Cor. Sec.

August 1, 1834.

*Board of Managers, August 1, 1834.*

## RESOLUTIONS.

The Board of Managers having had an interview with Joseph Jones, a man of color, who was sent by them to Liberia for the purpose of making a personal examination of the present condition and prospects of the colony, and to make a report to this Board, after receiving from him a full and accurate account of his mission, unanimously adopt the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the Board of Managers are fully satisfied with the manner in which Joseph Jones has performed the services which were expected from him, that he is entitled to the thanks of the society for the great amount of useful information which he has, with much toil and labor, acquired for the benefit of the free people of color in this State, and that the Board recommend him to the kind and respectful consideration of all persons friendly disposed to African colonization, as a man of excellent character, of a clear and vigorous understanding, and possessed of those qualities which make a man useful to society.

*Resolved*, That Mr. Jones be requested to accompany our agent to the principal places in this State, for the purpose of giving information with regard to the colony.

## GOV. PINNEY'S LETTER.

MAY 10, 1834.

SIR: The bearer, Mr. Jones, having, as I fully believe, faithfully executed the business of the mission on which he was sent, is about to return to the United States, in the schooner Edgar. If the section of country from which he came can afford us one hundred men possessing the spirit of enterprise, and patience, and perseverance which he has evinced so far, they will bless the colony by their presence.

Mr. Jones' conduct whilst here, has been blameless, and a pattern for others, and I trust he will find favor before God and man. The vessel is to sail in a few hours, and must be an apology for brevity.

With great respect.

JNO. B. PINNEY, A. A. C. S.

## EXAMINATION.

At what time did you leave this country?

I left Louisville on the 23d of March, 1833, and New Orleans on the 20th of April following, and reached Liberia on the 11th of July.

How long did you remain in the colony?

Nine months and twenty-nine days.

Did you travel extensively, and what places did you visit?

I travelled fifty-nine days, and visited all the settlements.

How many settlements are there? Describe each one.

There are five. 1. Monrovia, the seat of colonial government, a seaport, and commercial town, that stands on Cape Mesurado at the Mouth of Mesurado river. It is about the size of Winchester, Ky. The soil on the Cape is rocky and gravelly, and not very productive. 2. New Georgia, the settlement of recaptured Africans, five miles from Monrovia on Stockton Creek, between Monrovia and Caldwell. Parts of two tribes, the Eboes and Congoes, live in the town, but on different sides of the street. They have intermarried with the colonists. They live partly by getting out lumber, and partly by agriculture. Their houses are built some in the native style, and some after the manner of the colonists. I suppose there are more than one hundred houses in the town. The soil is rich but sandy. 3. Caldwell, ten miles from Monrovia on the St. Paul's river. It is the largest settlement, and extends seven miles up the river. It is more prosperous than Monrovia. Farming is carried on more extensively here than in any of the other settlements. The soil is excellent. 4. Millsburg, situated at the Falls of the St. Paul's river, 20 miles from Monrovia. The settlement extends about three quarters of a mile along the river. The land is very productive. There is a sawmill now building opposite Millsburg. The dam and race are finished, and every thing is ready for the mill to be raised. The St. Paul's river is navigable to Millsburg. 5. Edina, at Grand Bassa, 60 or 80 miles south of Monrovia, on the coast at the mouth of St. John's river. It has been settled only two or three years, and some suppose it is the most healthy settlement in the colony.—

The soil is very fertile. There are about one hundred houses here. The St. John's river is navigable for small vessels. There is another settlement about to be made at the mouth of the Junk river. This river is larger than the Kentucky, and is navigable.

Describe the face of the country.

It is generally level, with a few small rises, but no high hills.

How far is it back from the coast to the mountains?

It is said to be upwards of thirty miles. The ridge of Junk mountains can be seen from Edina, and the Junk settlement.

Is the land well timbered?

Yes; it produces several kinds of wood, that are called oak, poplar, hickory and hackberry, though they do not resemble our trees, called by the same names, except some slight resemblances in the grain of the wood—the bark and leaves are different; and also mangrove, brimstone tree, redwood, baywood, mahogany and cotton wood. Coffee plants grow wild in the woods, also pine apples, limes, guavas and plantains.

Is the country well watered?

It has springs, branches, wells, and one of the rivers affords good drinking water.

Are the rivers well supplied with fish?

They have an abundance of pike, mackerel, cavalla, and tarpaun, and several other kinds, to which no name has yet been given, and oysters and clams.

What productions are raised on their farms?

Rice, cassada, plantains, bananas, soursups, guavas, Indian corn, arrow root, peanuts, coffee, and sugar cane.

How does the cassada grow and how is it used?

It grows like the sweet potato. It is a root sometimes two or three feet long, and three or four inches in diameter. The top of it resembles the Sumach bush. It is planted like the sugar cane, three or four slips in a hill. One hill will produce from a peck to half a bushel. When ripe it is boiled or roasted or dried and beaten into flour, and answers all the purposes of flour in this country?

How is the coffee raised?

It is raised from trees or bushes. A tree will bear in from four to six years after it has been planted. One tree will bear from two and a half to three bushels in the hulls, or more than one bushel of clean coffee. Mr. Waring has 1500 trees planted that do not yet bear.

Can cotton be raised?

It can be cultivated almost to any extent. It will grow from three to eight years without replanting. I have been in Tennessee, Georgia and North Carolina, and I think the cotton raised in Liberia is superior. The tree grows from eight to ten feet high, and is topped in order to make it branch out and become productive.

Can more than one crop be raised during the season?

There are two planting seasons, and two crops can be raised on the same ground.

What is the state of morals and religion in the colony?

The state of morals is much like it is in the United States. There are in Monrovia two Baptist and two Methodist Churches, and one Presbyterian Church, well supplied with Ministers. At Caldwell, there is a Baptist and a Methodist Church. At New Georgia, there is a Baptist Church, and a Methodist society that has no meeting house. At Millsburg there is a Baptist and a Methodist Church. At Edina, there is a Methodist Church.

How is the Colony supplied with schools?

There are in all, seven schools—a male and a female school at Monrovia; a male and a female school at Caldwell. A school at New Georgia, Millsburg, and Bassa. The teachers are all colored persons, and are considered competent. The schools are tolerably well attended—not as well as might be, but as well as could be expected in present circumstances. There are Sunday schools at all the settlements, except New Georgia, and about that I am uncertain.

What are the chief articles of commerce?

Camwood, palmwood, palm oil, ivory, gold dust, tortois shell, pepper, beeswax, and hides. Vessels often call, and the harbor is seldom clear of them. Many of the colonists own small vessels. There are nine in the coasting trade, and two more were building when I left. Most of these vessels were built in Monrovia.

What is the Government of the Colony?

The people elect their own officers, except the Governor. I was at an election, and it was conducted as elections are in this country. The laws are well executed. The Governor is a very worthy and capable man, and is active, and attentive to the wants of the people. Lesser crimes are punished by imprisonment, and stripes, and labor on the public works. No capital offence has yet been committed.

Are temperance societies encouraged?

Yes; the Methodist Church Conference formed themselves into a temperance society early in January last. In April last, I was at Caldwell at the formation of a temperance society—33 members joined the first night; and there are other societies at other places.

How are emigrants provided for on their arrival?

They are sent to a large building prepared by the Government, and are furnished with

provisions from the public store for six months. Their rooms are convenient. After the seasoning is over, each head of a family is entitled to one town lot and ten acres of ground within three miles of the town, or thirty acres over three miles.

What description of emigrants does the Colony need?

It needs *men*—strong, virtuous, enterprising, and intelligent.

What kind of clothing should emigrants be provided with?

They should have a mattress and bed clothes, and a full supply of cotton and woollen clothing.

With what kinds of tools should they be provided?

An axe, hammer, drawing knife, hoe, spade, auger, gimlet, saw, and file.

How many natives, do you suppose, are in the settlements?

About half as many as the Colonists. They are well disposed, and anxious to learn the habits of the Colonists. Some of them have adopted our dress, and can read, and have learned trades. Many come in from great distances in the interior.

Do the colonists appear satisfied?

I was particular in my inquiries, and I found the large majority well satisfied, and would not return to this country, if they could.

What is the military force?

It is strong enough for all necessary purposes. The natives are entirely friendly.

What the wild and domestic animals in the colony?

The wild are deer of several kinds, hogs, cattle, and goats, and the tame are cattle, hogs, poultry, and a few horses and jacks.

How do you like the climate?

The climate is more regular and healthy than in this country. After the Colonists become seasoned, they enjoy excellent health. The natives are stout and healthy.

What do you mean by seasoning?

Emigrants, in a short time after reaching the Colony, are attacked with a fever, and their indisposition is different in duration; some recover in a short time, while others have not entirely gotten over it in two years. A few have entirely escaped.

*From the Western Luminary, July 30, 1834.*

#### CONVERSATION ABOUT LIBERIA.

On Monday last we enjoyed the pleasure of an interview with JOSEPH JONES, a colored man who went out as an emigrant to Liberia, with the expedition which left this state in the spring of 1833. Jones is an intelligent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, over forty years of age. He had been free for several years previous to his departure to Liberia, and resided in Winchester, Kentucky, where he pursued the vocation of a barber. He returned to the United States in June last, for the purpose of endeavoring to take to Liberia his wife and child, whom he left in bondage here.

We should have been highly gratified if every individual unfriendly to the Liberian colony, and the plan of African Colonization projected by the American Colonization Society, could have heard the plain, unvarnished, common-sense statement of this colored man. We think it could not have failed to banish many of their prejudices, and constrained them to acknowledge that the Liberian colony is at least doing *something* towards meliorating the condition of the black man, both here and in Africa.

Our conversation with Jones was free and unrestrained; and altogether informal. He had no set speeches to make or connected narrative to give, but spoke about the country he had visited and which he had deliberately chosen as his future home, like an observing man of honesty and integrity of character. We learned in the course of conversation, that he received no compensation from any one for the testimony he was bearing about Liberia, and he remarked, that he would be unwilling to receive any for such service, if offered.—His statements respecting the face of the country at the Colony, the soil and productions, the state of religion, schools, &c. were in the main such as we have frequently laid before our readers, from the most authentic sources. Monrovia he represents as being in size and general appearance, about such a town as Winchester, Kentucky, with the exception of there being more brick buildings in Winchester. Millsburg, Caldwell, and New Georgia, he describes as such villages, as are every where to be found in this region. The soil he describes as somewhat sandy but very productive. He had seen as good Indian corn growing there as we commonly see in Kentucky. Rice is abundant, and very fine; buckwheat and barley also produce well; besides an abundance of vegetables and fruits which we do not have in this country. Fish were in great abundance. On being interrogated as to the climate, he stated, that he had never experienced any weather there near so hot as it now is here. That there was always a sea breeze which rendered it pleasant. There are five churches in Monrovia—2 Methodist, two Baptist, and one Presbyterian, he believed all under the care of colored men. There was a male and female school in Monrovia, also two schools in Caldwell, and one in Millsburg. He knew of the existence of three Temperance Societies.

He represented the people as being generally contented and apparently happy. They entertained sentiments of great respect for the United States, and copied them very close-



ly "*in every thing.*" Our informant stated that he had visited their courts of justice, and attended an election; and he found every thing done there in about the same way that it was in this country, except as he remarked, "they had no lawyers." The habitations, clothing, and general manners of the people, were formed exactly on the model of the United States.

Although the most of the above information was familiar to us, as it is to most of our readers, yet it afforded us great satisfaction to obtain such information concerning so interesting a place as Liberia,—a spot towards which the eyes of the friends of the colored man in this country are turned with so much deep interest,—from one who had gone out from the midst of us, and in whose statements we could place the utmost reliance.

#### LETTER FROM LIBERIA.

The following letter, addressed to *William Tucker*, a free colored man, a merchant of this city, is from a man who was liberated by the Rev. W. L. Breckinridge, and went out with the expedition from this state in the spring of 1833. The letter was brought by Joseph Jones. We give it entire, with the correction of a few verbal inaccuracies.

March, 1834.

MR. WILLIAM TUCKER:

Dear Sir,—Gladly do I embrace the opportunity of writing to you, hoping these lines may find you well. As to myself and my family, we are in good health at this time; and now live on the waters of the St. Paul's river. We have settled on a farm of ten acres, and carrying on after the manner and custom of the place,—raising of corn, potatoes, cassada, plantains, and bananas, which is very good food, and which I am very well pleased with.

The country I am very well pleased with so far as I have seen. I also believe that we can make a very fine living here if we use industry. But if any person should be disposed to come to this place, I would advise them to bring every thing necessary, such as money, clothing, and cheap cloth,—knowing that in every new country these things are scarce and very dear.

I wish you to give my compliments to Mr. Blue and his family; also give my love to my children, one and all of them. I am yours sincerely, DAVID RICHARDSON.

[From the *New York Spectator*, June 12.]

#### LIBERIA.

We observed in a previous communication, that the Colony, at the time we were there, was at a stand—it was so represented to us. Trade had been overdone; yet, whatever might be the success of the efforts in colonizing the interior, the state of Monrovia shows that what has hitherto been effected has done much good. It will always possess some trade.—Judging from the *Liberia Herald*, the number of vessels that arrive and depart is not inconsiderable. Yet, undoubtedly, we must look to the settlement of the interior for any great advantages to be afforded. But few houses are to be seen from the sea, on the heights, at some distance from the Cape, yet from a rising ground in the town, on which is a fort and two or three cannon, the view over the houses toward the Cape, gives the mind a satisfactory impression. The moral of Liberia strikes one as excellent. There is an influence derived from many circumstances that lead one to this conclusion, although we should not look into it very closely, among which might be mentioned the dress, manners and intelligence of the people. As to intelligence, it may be mentioned, that while at dinner with the Vice Agent, and elsewhere, the conversation of his son, a young man of about eighteen, was of an order highly creditable to him. He had been far into the interior, and had been well received. The respect we witnessed paid the colonists by the natives, and particularly the Kroomen, is of importance in viewing the state of the colony.

A French corvette, that had been on the coast some time, was at anchor close in the shore, sent by the Governor of Senegal to return thanks to the colonists for attentions given to the crew of a shipwrecked vessel a short time previous. This has been stated before, but we advert to it now to mention, that some of the officers were in the habit of sleeping on shore, as we were informed. They were ashore, too, every day. The climate would prevent us from paying as much attention as could be wished to

examining the country at some distance from the coast; but as the colony increases, what might we not expect from the remarks and researches of intelligent blacks? A resident of Liberia, as the influence of the colony becomes more extended, will probably give us information of the interior which may become valuable in every sense. Of the two hundred recaptured Africans sent out by government, four only have died; this of course might have been expected, as it is their native land; but that they are doing well and thriving, is no small item as we view it, to the credit of the colony. Its results, too, are to be taken into consideration. In concluding, we may observe, we have no disposition to paint *en beau*, the appearance and prospects of the colony, or by becoming a party writer, to use language describing an African elysium. The facts mentioned are but few, but the appeal is to the judgment. Those who would wish us to take no interest in the colony, because it interferes with their own plans of exceeding philanthropy and patriotism, should visit it themselves, and we should be much deceived should they not hesitate before they would yet abandon it. D.

---

#### COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

*Address to the Managers and leading members of the Anti-Slavery and Abolition Societies of the Northern and Eastern States, and to all who are opposed to the Colonization of the Colored People of the United States, in Africa.*

DEEP RIVER, GUILFORD CO., N. C.

*Esteemed Friends,*—Having observed in the African Repository, and other periodicals, that you have taken a very decided stand in opposition to the constitution and operations of the Colonization Society, I regret much, that you have not kept steadily and firmly to your main purposes of universal emancipation, and the education and general improvement of the people of color; these are great and noble works for Christian philanthropists to be engaged in. Your Society has no doubt been instrumental in conciliating public opinion in favor of a general emancipation of slaves in the northern and eastern States; but remember it was *gradual*; and if you would let the American Colonization Society prosecute its plans without interruption, and still pursue your own proper business, you may yet be instrumental in extending gradual and universal emancipation from the north to the south, until it reaches from Maryland to New Orleans; and I am certain that the American Colonization Society will not oppose or interrupt you in any shape or form, but will be the better pleased the more you conciliate public opinion in favor of universal emancipation. I am a member of that Society, and have been a member of an auxiliary of yours for twenty years; and have generally been much pleased with the views and operations of both, until of late I have been truly sorry that the two societies should come so in contact with each other as to be in danger of weakening both. However, from the best information that I can obtain it appears to me that you are the aggressors; and instead of weakening the American Colonization Society, it has gained strength and numbers by opposition; though it is in rather a depressed situation at present for the want of funds; on account of so large a number of emigrants going to the Colony recently, (about one thousand within one year;) too large a number to go to a colony that contained but about two thousand inhabitants: the same proportion of emigrants to the inhabitants of the United States, to be landed along our eastern shores, would be embarrassing even to our Government and numerous community.

We who profess to be Manumissionists ought also to be Colonizationists, so far as to aid in opening and preparing an asylum in Africa for our colored brethren of America, both slaves and free, who desire to go to the land of their fathers. This was the primary object of the American Colonization Society from the first institution of it, and remains so. They have succeeded in establishing a respectable colony in Africa, under apparently insurmountable difficulties; which has become an asylum for about five hundred recaptured slaves, who have been settled there at the expense of this government, and more than one thousand slaves, manumitted by their owners, and sent by the American Colonization Society, since the Colony was founded; so that one half of the three thousand colonists are manumitted slaves. Have we abolitionists and anti-slaveites been instrumental in immediately manumitting half that number? or shall we not be willing, my brethren, to contribute of our earthly wealth so much as to keep these people from suffering? or shall we endeavor to impede the operations of a benevolent society that has spent so much time and money and risked and lost so many lives of valuable men, agents of the colony, the climate being unhealthy to white men, but not so much so to the man of color; shall we let them now suffer for the necessities of life? Shall we let the infant colony languish now when we see *there is almost an overwhelming inclination of the long suffering and captivated African race to return to the land of their fathers*; so great a desire they have to return from their long captivity that the number of emigrants last year was equal to one third of the inhabitants of the colony; and not only so, but *there are thousands in the southern States now willing and anxious to go*, if the colony was large enough to receive them, and the funds of the Society sufficient to defray the expense of their emigration. I know a number of instances of late, of owners who have sent their slaves to Liberia, not very far from my own place of residence, and I am well informed of a great many more at a distance, in different parts of the slave States, that are anxious to send theirs, and I know a number of free persons of color who would gladly go to Liberia—respectable and worthy people. Shall we trample under foot with impunity such an institution as this, which has at the risk of the lives of a number of their members, under Providence opened an highway and prepared an asylum with indefatigable labor and at great expense in Africa for all that race who desire to return there? Shall we proscribe a whole benevolent society because we think it has some evil designing men in it. We do not expect a pure and spotless perfection in any human institution, but let us remember that among the twelve Apostles there was a Judas, and the brilliant sun himself in the high firmament has his spots. Shall we let them all dwindle and suffer, both Colonists and Colonizationists, for the want of that means? No, we must not, but we will attend for a moment to the page of sacred history and hear the proclamation of King Cyrus to his people, and the long captivated children of Israel in his Persian dominions.

[Here follows a long quotation from the book of Ezra.

Mr. H. next quotes from Garrison's Liberator a paragraph in which he denounces the American Colonization Society, as resting upon "persecution, falsehood, cowardice, and infidelity," and declares it to be "a creature without heart, without brains, eyeless, unnatural, hypocritical," &c. and then goes on as follows:—]

Have you considered how many thousands of respectable men both in the northern and Southern states, are condemned by these dogmatical denunciations, or do you know that it indirectly includes the whole religious Society of Friends in North Carolina, Tennessee and part of Virginia, that constitute our yearly meeting, which contains between seven and eight thousand members. We have ever been the warm friends of the American Colonization Society, and still are. Our yearly meeting has in the whole, at different times, contributed thousands of dollars to its aid—



We have existed as a religious Society, and in a yearly meeting capacity, nearly a century; situated about the centre of the slave states, we have borne our testimony against slavery above fifty years; we pursued a regular course of memorializing the legislature for forty years on the subject of slavery, for laws to enable conscientious persons to manumit their slaves, but without success. We have in the course of ten years past assisted our people of color, our slaves in the eye of the law, [about one thousand] to emigrate to free governments, which has cost the society near twenty thousand dollars, in which we have been generously aided by other yearly meetings of Friends upon this continent, and a considerable portion of it from London yearly meeting. After all this, by the above positive denunciation we are indirectly assailed by the colonization persecutors, as liars, cowards, infidels, without heart, without brains, eyeless, unnatural, hypocritical, unjust. Such language, my brethren, is not calculated to conquer enemies, gain friends, soften hard hearts, or convince infidels, even if it were true.

My main object is to bring to your view the trying situation of the Society of Friends in North Carolina, in regard to about five hundred people of color under our care, slaves in the eye of the law, as were the thousand we have sent away: and as some of you may not understand this subject, I will inform you in brief. When Friends first settled in America, they bought and held slaves like other people, not duly considering its inconsistency with christian principle; but about fifty years ago the society became convinced of the great evil of slavery, and formed its discipline so as to require our members to manumit their slaves; believing no doubt at that time, that the laws of North Carolina admitted of legal emancipation.—Whether they did or not, I cannot say, but such was the fact, that more than a hundred of our manumitted people were taken up and sold into perpetual slavery, either by a different construction of the law or an *ex post facto*.

In the mean time we consulted council and were advised to appoint agents in our yearly meeting, to receive the rights of slaves from our members—to hold them in a society capacity, according to a law of this state in 1776, incorporating all religious societies or congregations to hold property to any amount real or personal, except land, not to exceed two thousand acres, and worth not more than two hundred pounds a year. We then availed ourselves of the privilege of this law and acted accordingly; our members conveyed the titles in their slaves to our agents, until the society became possessed of about one thousand. We still continued to petition the legislature for a law for conscientious persons to manumit their slaves, but failed in obtaining it, until we thought it a hopeless case; the legislature becoming more and more averse to the emancipation of slaves, always giving as their main reason the great number and low character of the free people of color already in the State. And now for about ten years past, we have been deeply engaged in assisting our people of color to free governments until about one thousand have gone, as I before observed. We have about five hundred still in possession; and I must observe, that when we commenced the work of emigration, we had but about that number, the rights of others having been conveyed to us since, and they have augmented considerably by natural increase. We sent some to the state of Ohio, others to Indiana, some to Pennsylvania, and to other free States, as they are called. We sent one hundred and nineteen to Hayti, and several hundred to Liberia, all with their own consent and choice, for we have compelled none to go any where. But now for two or three years past, the prejudices of the people of the free States have been so great against the increase of a colored population, that we cannot get homes for them any where upon

this continent (except Canada, and that we think much too cold for southern people) though we have repeatedly solicited our friends in Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, by epistles from our meetings, for sufferance to theirs, by personal inquiry, and private correspondence. \* \* \* \*

At the present there appears to be no open door for the reception of our people except in Liberia; and we believe that to be much the most suitable place for them; and many of them would willingly go there if they could, but cannot for want of funds. Several heavy lawsuits have been commenced against us for about forty or fifty people of color within two years past, which suits we have good reason for believing would not have been commenced if we had been permitted to continue a regular course of emigration: but since that has been suspended, some avaricious heirs have come forward to our agents and told them if they would send them away to free governments they would not bring any suits for them, but seeing they did not send them away, they, the claimants, might as well hold them, as for our agents to do so. This they had not offered to do while the benevolent work of emigration continued its annual and regular course for ten years. These adverse circumstances have very much exhausted our funds. It is proper here to say, that the greater part of the expense of the before mentioned shipment was furnished by our kind friends of Philadelphia, and all the expense of the one thousand sent away, except about two thousand dollars that we raised ourselves has been kindly furnished by the different Yearly Meetings on this continent, and Friends of England, and to the lasting credit and Christian benevolence of the Friends of Philadelphia they have furnished more than half the whole sum.

Now, my brethren, I appeal to your good sense and Christian feelings. I am prompted to it for the melioration of the condition of the African race, and more especially and immediately for the deliverance of the five hundred people of color under our care from a state of legal bondage, for although we do not hold them as slaves, yet they are so according to law. I propose to your serious consideration the propriety of your endeavoring to conciliate public opinion in the free states, so far at least, that they may be willing to aid our people of color who desire to emigrate to Africa.

Now a few additional lines on the subject of reformation in our Abolition and Anti-slavery societies—there surely is need of it my friends, especially as it respects the style and manner of some of our distinguished members in treating this subject. They have been too harsh, and in some instances apparently vindictive, so much so, that some of the friends of humanity have mourned, and believed that these have not acted in accordance with the precepts of the Gospel, or under the influence of the good spirit of Jesus Christ our Saviour. \* \* \* \*

We ought to be true and candid in all our expressions and yet gentle; if in this manner we fail to make powerful impressions even on the most inveterate enemies to the good cause, in vain may we expect to assail them with satire and vituperation. The American Colonization Society have had cause to complain of this harshness, and some have acknowledged they are faulty and they have set out for a reformation; let us follow their example and let there be no jarring sound heard between these benevolent institutions, nor among the friends of this great cause throughout the world. Let all the philanthropic societies and all the Christian denominations keep in view the grand object, which ought to be that of cancelling the mighty debt which we owe them for the long, long and grievous captivity and degradation that they have suffered under us and our fathers, which cannot be done without their emancipation from a state of slavery, and the restoring as many of them to the land of their native habitation as desire to go. And let it be

done consistently with the peaceable principles of Christianity, and as much in accordance with the harmony and happiness of the various politics of the world as the nature of so important and complicated a subject will possibly admit of. Let us not be so solicitous about the organ or organs through which we think it will principally be effected, as about the object itself; and be sure that we be faithful and generous in furnishing the means.

I am your friend,

JEREMIAH HUBBARD.

### INTELLIGENCE.

*Colonization Reports.*—The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 12th and 15th Annual Reports of the American Colonization Society being now out of print, it has been the intention of the Board of Managers to reprint them, but the state of their funds has not hitherto permitted the expense. This, they much regret, as they are solicitous to comply with many pressing calls, both from Great Britain and the United States, for complete sets of the Reports. The Officers of the Society therefore, take this method of requesting the several Auxiliary Societies and other friends to whom the Reports have been sent for distribution, to forward to the Colonization office at Washington, as many copies of those first enumerated, as they can spare or procure; for which, if desired, any other of the Annual Reports will be given in exchange. It is supposed that many of the Reports wanted, may be lying idle in various places, and may be discovered by a little exertion.

A compliance with the request now made, will, it is believed, be of essential service to the cause of Colonization.

EMIGRATION AND PROPOSED EXPLORATION.  
*Extract from the Journal of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society.*

*August 1st, 1834.*

It being a well-established fact, that emigrants arriving in Liberia during the rainy and sickly season, suffer much more severe attacks of fever, (which more frequently prove fatal) than those do who arrive in the dry and healthy season; and it being ascertained that the middle of the month of November is the best time to sail from this country to the colony—

*Resolved,* That, in future, this Society will endeavour, as far as practicable, to send out their emigrants to Liberia in the month of November annually, that they may experience the seasoning sickness of the climate as lightly as possible.

*August 7th, 1834.*

*Resolved,* That instructions be sent to Mr. Pinney, our Colonial Agent at Liberia, by the vessel expected to sail from New York about the middle of this month, to take the

earliest opportunity of carrying into effect the wishes of this Board (intimated in their Resolution passed February 20, 1834, published in the African Repository for March, and particularly referred to in the Supplemental Report of this Board contained in the number for the present month of the same work) to obtain, if practicable, a more healthy and suitable tract of country, at a distance from the sea-coast, than our present settlements at Monrovia and its vicinity are found to be, in order that agricultural pursuits, which are deemed more important than any other, may be pursued with unceasing, effective industry and intelligence.

### COLONIAL PRESS.

In the African Repository for July last, were announced the contributions of kind friends of the Society in New York, for supplying the colonial printing press with the necessary apparatus. The following additional intelligence on that subject is extracted from the New York Spectator of August 20th:—

"All the materials were contributed in this city, and thirty dollars towards the press, by the manufacturers—Messrs. Hoe & Co. There was a balance due to those gentlemen of two hundred dollars, and a small sum for a keg of Printing-ink—in all about two hundred and ten dollars. This amount, we have the pleasure to state, has been remitted to us by Rev. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer—being a donation from the State Society at Albany."

The aid thus furnished to the colonial press, by the benevolent citizens of New York, is opportunely and judiciously bestowed. The Liberia Herald, though conducted with ability and in an interesting manner, has not hitherto received a degree of patronage which would enable the Proprietor to give to it an external



appearance suitable to its merit in other respects. Some time longer must of course elapse before the colonial subscription list can be expected to authorise an increase of expense in publishing the paper, it is highly desirable that it should receive a liberal patronage in the United States.

Subscriptions to the **LIBERIA HERALD**, will be received at the Office of the American Colonization Society. Terms **TWO DOLLARS** a year in advance.

[From the *National Intelligencer*, August 16.]  
LIBERIA.

*Messrs. Editors:* Many of your city readers will remember **JAMES BROWN**, a coloured man, formerly a resident here, and universally esteemed as one of the most intelligent and industrious men of colour among us.—He left this city for Liberia in November last, since which time many reports of his death, loss of family, &c. have been circulated among the coloured people of this vicinity. It will, doubtless, gratify his friends, and the friends of the colonization cause, to hear of his well-doing. We have to-day seen a letter from him, in which he expresses his great satisfaction with the country and his prospects. Indeed, he is already reaping the fruits of his industry and perseverance. At the time of writing (May 14th) he was convalescent, after a slight illness of 10 days from the "seasoning fever," with which himself and family were attacked. If you can find room for the annexed advertisement, taken from the *Liberia Herald* of April 29, it will probably do more to satisfy his coloured brethren here *that he really is in Liberia* than any thing that can be written. T.

#### DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

**J. BROWN**, Druggist and Apothecary, late of Washington City, respectfully informs the citizens of Liberia, that he has taken the house formerly occupied by **W. L. Weaver, Esqr.** in Broad street, where he is now opening an extensive assortment of *Drugs and Medicines*, imported in the brig *Argus*, from the United States, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

Also, Spices of different kinds, &c.

Lamps and Lamp Oil, &c.

Liberia, April 28, 1834.

[**JAMES BROWN** carried with him, from this city, the respect of every man, white as well as black, who knew him. He spent several years in the store of Messrs. **Todd & Co.** of this city, druggists and chemists, in learning the business which he has commenced in Liberia.—*Editors Nat. Intel.*]

#### GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT.

Many of the Ecclesiastical Bodies of the country are beginning to express their opinions on the subject of

Colonization and slavery. There is deep and strong feeling at work for the benefit of our whole colored population. We rejoice in all wise and judicious measures for the improvement of their condition and the elevation of their character.

At a meeting of the General Association of Connecticut, on the 19th of June, the following resolutions were introduced by **Rev. Leonard Bacon**, and adopted.

1. *Resolved*, That to buy or sell human beings, and to hold them and treat them as merchandize, or to treat servants, free or bond, in any manner inconsistent with the fact that they are intelligent and voluntary beings made in the image of God, is a violation of the promises of the word of God, and should be treated by all the church of our Lord Jesus Christ as an immorality inconsistent with a profession of the Christian religion.

2. *Resolved*, That this Association regards the laws and usages in respect to slavery, which exist in many of the States of this Union, as inconsistent with the character and responsibilities of a free and Christian people; and holds it to be the duty of every Christian, and especially of every minister of the gospel, to use all prudent and lawful efforts for the peaceful abolition of slavery.

3. *Resolved*, That this Association regards with great sympathy and hope, the efforts which have recently been commenced by Christians of various denominations in the slave-holding states for the thorough instruction of the colored population in the Christian religion; and looks to the gentle and peaceful yet mighty influences of the gospel of Christ, as the great and indispensable means, not only of making the masters willing to emancipate and enfranchise their slaves, but also of preparing the slaves for the use and enjoyment of freedom.

4. *Resolved*, That in view of the recent exposition of their principles and plans by the managers of the American Colonization Society, in their address to the public, and in view of the efficiency, fidelity, and wisdom, of the present Governor of Liberia, as manifested in the narrative of his proceedings, contained in his late communication to the Board of Managers, this association entertains an increased confidence in that institution, and does hereby recommend to the ministers and churches of Connecticut to continue their cooperation in that benevolent undertaking, especially by contributing to the funds of the society at some convenient opportunity on or about the 4th of July.

#### COLONIZATION MEETINGS.

Pursuant to previous notice, a public meeting of the Fayette County Colonization

Society was held at the Methodist Episcopal church, at Lexington, Ky. on Friday evening, the 8th of August. A very large audience assembled, both white and colored.

Gen. J. M. McCalla was called to the chair; and the meeting was opened with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Kavanaugh, of the Methodist church.

Mr. R. S. Finley occupied a few minutes in making some interesting statements respecting the character, views, and future plans of the American Colonization Society, which he concluded by stating, that Joseph Jones, the coloured man present, had been sent out to Liberia by the Kentucky Colonization Society, to collect information respecting the country, with the view of returning to render a report of his mission. He had performed this duty well; and he took that opportunity of testifying to his intelligence and moral worth.

After Mr. Finley had concluded his remarks, Jos. Jones was introduced to the audience, and a committee of three gentlemen (Rev. N. H. Hall, Mr. W. A. Leavy and Mr. R. S. Finley,) was appointed by the Chairman, to propose questions to him on the subject of his mission to Africa. The examination occupied a considerable length of time, and was so conducted as to give the audience an opportunity of hearing the questions and responses. We have seldom attended a meeting at which more deep interest was generally manifested. The statements of Jones, in reply to the interrogatories proposed, evinced a sound and discriminating understanding, and showed conclusively, that the State Society had made a happy selection in their choice of agent to explore the Liberian Colony. A number of questions in writing were sent in by coloured persons; all of which were promptly answered.

On motion of Rev. B. O. Peers, a subscription paper was circulated and some collections made for the benefit of the American Colonization Society; and on motion of Rt. Rev. Bishop Smith, it was *Resolved*, That the thanks of this society and meeting be tendered to Mr. Jones for the gratification afforded in the interesting details of his mission to which we have this evening listened. And, on motion, it was *Resolved*, That the publishers of newspapers of this city, be requested to insert the proceedings of this meeting in each of their several papers. The meeting then adjourned.

"That the tendency of this interesting meeting was," says the Editor of the *Western Luminary*, "to exert an influence decidedly favourable to the interests of African Colonization, we presume no one who was present can doubt. We are glad that our fellow citizens in different parts of the State are to enjoy the satisfaction of attending meetings of a character similar to this."

#### AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

[From the *Curlisle (Pa.) Expositor*, July 8.]

#### COLONIZATION.

We understand that a large number of

our citizens have lately formed a Colonization Society in this place. It is in contemplation to hold a meeting in a few days for organizing the society. The subject of Colonization has very slightly engaged the attention of the citizens of this place for some years past. The cause of this apathy may probably be traced to the unfavourable impressions which some have entertained of the colony of Monrovia. Many of the unfavourable accounts which circulated concerning the colony have been shewn to be either totally false or exaggerations. It is true, the friends of the colony have formed anticipations which have not been realized, but still, we are not aware of any real ground for discouragement. The only reasonable objection which we hear brought against the colony of Monrovia, is, that it is unhealthy. But this objection will cease when a system of agriculture suitable to the climate is introduced, for much of the mortality of that place was occasioned by the use of the tropical fruits. It may probably be some years yet before the disadvantages attendant upon emigrating to a different climate will be overcome. Experience will have to point out what course is to be avoided and what pursued. At the time of the first settlement of our western states, many of the settlers suffered for want of an acquaintance with the climate, soil, plants, &c. Even at the present day whole villages, and fertile farms have been deserted on our western frontier, on account of a sickness, supposed to be indirectly produced by some yet undiscovered poisonous plant; and all are aware of the distress of the first American colonists, which was incident upon their settling in a land with which they were unacquainted.—In an address of the Colonization Society now before us, dated 1827, it is said that, 'for the last five years not one person in forty, from the middle and southern states has died from change of climate.' But the new colony which has been formed by the Maryland Legislature at Cape Palmas is on a high and healthy situation. Even Europeans are said to have resided there for months without experiencing an hour of sickness. This Colony we believe lies about 70 miles south of Monrovia; the territory has recently been purchased by the Maryland Colonization Society from four African Kings.

One thing which will cause the colonization of Africa to receive the patronage of the friends of humanity is, that the slave trade cannot be effectually suppressed while the African coast remains unprotected.—The present laws which declare the slave trade piracy, are totally inadequate to its suppression. The slave trade is still carried on even in a worse manner than if no such imperfect laws existed. Slavers crowd their decks with their unlawful cargo, knowing that it is as dangerous to run the risk of being captured with a few as with a great number of slaves. When civilization extends along the western coast of Africa the

slave trade will cease. Mr. Leonard, a surgeon in the British Navy, supposes that out of sixty thousand slaves stolen from Africa, only two thousand are recaptured and returned.

**THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.**

Agreeably to notice, a large number of the citizens of Carlisle, convened in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Thursday evening the 17th July, 1834, at 8 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of forming a Colonization Society, to aid in colonizing the free People of Color, in Africa. The following persons were duly elected officers of the meeting, to wit:

Hon. JOHN REED,	<i>President.</i>
Rev. JOB GUEST,	} <i>V. Pres's.</i>
Rev. GEO. E. HARE,	
JOHN F. HEY,	
GEO. FLEMING,	} <i>Secretaries.</i>

The meeting was opened by an address to the throne of Grace by the Rev. Mr. Guest.

The object of the meeting was then stated by the President.

When on motion of Dr. Oliver Holmes, Jr. (who enforced the motion with some remarks,) a committee, was appointed to draft a constitution for the consideration of the meeting.

The following committee was appointed, to wit: Dr. Oliver Homes, Jr. Geo. A. Lyon, George Metzgar, James H. Devor, Esquires, and Mr. Gad Day.

The committee retired for a short time.—During its absence James Hamilton Esq. offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That every inducement yet exists to encourage the friends of Colonization to persevere in their grand and noble undertaking of planting a colony of free-men on the coast of Africa. Which he supported in a number of forcible remarks pertinent to the subject.

The resolution was seconded by Dr. J. Paxton and sustained in a short speech. He was followed by George Metzgar, Esq. the same side, and by A. G. Ege, and Jas. H. Devor. The resolution was adopted.

The committee appointed for that purpose reported a draft of a constitution, which, after one or two slight amendments, was adopted, and is as follows, to wit:

**Article I.** This society shall be called THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY, and be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

**Article II.** The objects to which its labors shall be devoted, are—*First*, To provide for Colonizing and civilizing Africa through the direct instrumentality of Coloured Emigrants from the United States—*and Second*, To promote, by all legal and constitutional means, the intellectual and moral improvement of the African race.

**Article III.** The principles upon which this Society bases its operations, are, peace and temperance in aid of religion, dissuasion from warfare on the part of the Colonists,

and the prohibition of the acquisition of territory, except by fair purchase from the native Princes and proprietors of the soil.

**Article IV.** An annual subscription of not less than 25 cents, payable in advance, shall constitute an individual a member of this Society; the payment at one time of 15 dollars a life member; and one hundred dollars a life director.

**Article V. Section I.** The regular meetings of this Society shall be semi-annually, on the anniversary of the American Independence and on the first Monday in January.

**Section II.** The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice Presidents, Directors, Secretary, and a Treasurer.

**Section III.** The President, two Vice Presidents, two Directors, a Secretary and Treasurer, shall be elected annually at a regular meeting on the anniversary of American Independence.

**Section IV.** The Pastors of Churches who make an annual collection in their respective Churches for the funds of this Society, shall be Vice Presidents thereof.

**Article VI. Section 1.** The President, Vice Presidents, Directors, Secretary and Treasurer, shall constitute a Board of Managers.

**Section II.** The Board of Managers, shall meet on the first Tuesday of April, July, October, and January to transact business of the Society and any three of them shall constitute a quorum.

**Article VII. Section I.** The Secretary shall keep a regular journal of the transactions of the Board of Managers, which he shall report to the regular meetings of the Society. He shall sign all orders upon the Treasurer, and all notices of the Society. He shall keep a fair and impartial account with every member, and upon the collection of any monies for the use of the society, he shall transmit it to the Treasurer, taking his receipt for the same in a book kept for the purpose, and shall perform all such other duties as the nature of his office requires.

**Article VIII.** The duty of the Treasurer shall be to take charge of the funds of the Society, and keep a regular account of its receipts and expenditures, and at the regular meetings of the Society to report the state of its funds.

**Article IX.** The President shall have power to call extra meetings of the Society; in case of absence or sickness of the President, one of the Directors may do so.

**Article X.** This Constitution shall not be altered or amended except at the anniversary meeting of the Society, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

The following committee was then, on motion appointed to procure signers of the Constitution, to wit: Dr. Oliver Homes, Jr. Thomas B. Jacobs, Elisha White, J. H. Devor, and Wm. D. Ramsey, Esquires.

*Resolved*, That the Secretaries furnish each member of the committee with a printed copy of the Constitution.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of the meeting be published, and that this meeting



do now adjourn, to meet in the same place on Friday evening the 25th inst. at half past 7 o'clock. Adjourned.

Hon. JOHN REED, *President*.

Rev. JOE GUEST,

Rev. GEO. E. HARE,

John F. Hey,

George Fleming,

} *V. Presidents.*

} *Secretaries.*

An adjourned meeting of the Cumberland County Colonization Society, Auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, was held in the Methodist E. Church of this place on Friday the 25th July. The Revd. G. E. Hare, V. P. in the chair. The following order of business was attended to:

1. The Committee to whom had been assigned the duty of soliciting the co-operation of the citizens reported, that they had procured the signatures of about seventy individuals as the result, in some instances, of a partial and hasty effort.

2. On motion, *Resolved*, That an opportunity be offered to any present to sign the Constitution.

3. On motion, *Resolved*, That this meeting go into an election of officers for the present year, agreeably to the Constitution of this Society. When it appeared the following gentlemen were elected:

The Hon. John Reed, *President*; Mr. Robert Irwin and James Hamilton, Esq. *Vice Presidents*; Messrs. Gad Day & Andrew Blair, *Directors*; E. White, Esq. *Treasurer*, and John F. Hey, *Secretary*.

4. On motion of G. A. Lyon, Esq. *Resolved*, That the Secretary address a note, to the ministers of the different churches in this place, requesting them in the name of this Society to take up a collection in their respective churches for the purpose of aiding the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society in their noble efforts now making, to provide for the emigration, to Africa, of the One hundred and ten coloured persons, manumitted by Dr. Hawes of Virginia; and that the Secretary be and hereby is authorized and instructed to receive all the monies that may be so collected and that may be on hand for subscriptions or donations, and transmit the same to the Secretary of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, aux. &c. for the purpose aforesaid.

5. On motion, *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed by the chair, to procure subscribers to the Constitution. The following gentlemen were appointed, viz: Drs. L. Foulke and McNally, Messrs. Thos. Hennessy, Jno. Phillips, and W. S. Ramsey.

6. On motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Journals of this place.

7. On motion, adjourned.

JOHN F. HEY, *Secretary*.

*Constitution of the Colonization Society of Lane Seminary, (O.)*

ART. 1. This society shall be called the

Colonization Society of Lane Seminary; and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

ART. 2. Its object shall be to collect and diffuse information upon the subject of African Colonization; to devise means of elevating that long neglected class of our fellow-men, the free coloured population of our country; by contributing to the funds of the parent institution, to aid those who may intelligently decide that it is for their interest and happiness to colonize in Africa, or elsewhere; by calm and dispassionate reasoning, to excite public attention to that odious sin in the sight of God, and foul stain upon our national character, negro slavery; and to endeavour, by kind exhibitions of truth, and appeals to the conscience and the interest of the slave-holder, to effect its speedy termination.

ART. 3. The officers of this society shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall perform the duties usually connected with their respective offices; and an executive committee of six, whose duty it shall be to direct the correspondence, and manage the general concerns of the society.

ART. 4. The society shall hold meetings on the first Wednesday evenings of November and March, and an annual meeting on the first Wednesday evening of July. The officers shall be chosen annually at the meeting in November.

ART. 5. Any member of Lane Seminary may become a member of this society by subscribing the constitution.

E. S. HUNTINGTON, *President*.

L. BRIDGMAN, *Vice President*.

R. L. STANTON, *Secretary*.

J. H. MATTISON, *Treasurer*.

*Executive Committee.*

Z. KENT HAWLEY, S. C. MASTERS,

J. LAUGHLIN, J. WEEKS,

H. H. SPALDING, L. L. G. WHITNEY.

RICHARD LANDER.

The death of Richard Lander, the discoverer of the great geographical problem of the Niger, has added another to the numerous victims who have perished in the attempt to explore the interior of Africa. Accounts brought by the last English packet state that he was murdered by the natives several hundred miles up the river, whither he had gone on a commercial expedition.

The history of African Discovery is a history of unexampled mortality. Since the feeble attempts of the Portuguese and English trading Companies to penetrate into the interior, down through the numerous expeditions fitted out by the "African Association," and the British Government, how few—two or three at the most—of the travellers have survived the journey. Not one has survived a second attempt—Caille and John Lander are still living, though it would not be surprising if they should follow the example of their predecessors and renew their efforts—to share a similar fate. With this

fatal prospect before them, there have never been wanting persons ready to embark in the same undertaking. A more remarkable evidence cannot be found in history of the unconquerable spirit of enterprize, than the eagerness with which the places of the dead are filled up immediately by zealous competitors at the risk of martyrdom, in the cause of knowledge.

Our own countryman, Ledyard, was the first adventurer on this field, sent out after the establishment of the British "African Association." He arrived at Cairo, in August, 1788, and died there shortly afterwards.

The next was Mr. Lucas, who penetrated but a little distance and returned to Tripoli, abandoning the expedition.

The third was Major Houghton, the British Consul at Morocco, who undertook to reach the Niger by the rout of the Gambia. After being robbed by the Moors in the Great Desert he was abandoned, and perished of hunger and fatigue in 1791.

The celebrated Mungo Park followed.—The story of his first voyage, which he commenced in 1795, is well known. He returned safely to England after an absence of three years. His second and fatal voyage commenced in 1805. The large expedition which he carried with him, melted away before the pestilential influence of African climate. Of thirty-eight Europeans who started with him, five only were left, all sick and one deranged, when he embarked on board of his canoe, in Nov. 1805, on his voyage down the Niger, after which he was no more heard of with certainty until the voyage of Clapperton and Denham ascertained the particulars of his murder.

The Association had in the mean time despatched other travellers into Africa;—Horneman, who perished in 1810 by disease at a town on the Niger, and Mr. Nichols, who proposed to start from the Gulph of Benin and died there of fever. A German, named Roentgen was despatched in 1808, under the same auspices. He reached Mogadore, but was robbed and murdered a few miles from the place where he set out.

The narratives of Riley and Adams, both Americans, are next in order. They both survived a slavery in Africa.

The expeditions sent out by the British Government were not more fortunate than those of the Association. A grand enterprize fitted out in 1816 was divided into two parties, one to descend the Niger, and one to ascend the Congo,—the last commanded by Captain Tuckey, and the former by Major Peddie, with numerous attendants. Most of the officers of the Congo expedition perished. The captain, the zoologist, the botanist, the geologist, who accompanied it fell successively. The other party fared no better. Major Peddie died early; his successor, in command, Col. Campbell, soon followed; the third in command Lieut. Stockoe survived them only a few days. The miserable remains of the party returned in the fall of the year, 1817.

The next enterprize was conducted by Messrs. Ritchie and Lyon. The former died at Fezzan, and the latter returned safe.—Major Laing and Captain Gray, had a little while before made short expeditions into the interior, and returned without loss of life.

The important expeditions of Denham and Clapperton accompanied by Dr. Oudney, and Mr. Toole, were next in point of time. The journal of their first voyage is familiar to most readers. Mr. Toole and Dr. Oudney died on that journey. Clapperton's second voyage was accompanied by Dr. Morrison, and Captain Pearce. Their servant Richard Lander was the only survivor; the others died successively from the effects of the climate.

Major Laing, the next victim, was assassinated in the Desert.

The French traveller Caille was the immediate predecessor of the Landers on their first and successful journey. He returned in 1828. Their first journey was terminated in 1831. The second has added the name of Richard Lander to this long list of mortality. On looking over, and marking with how few exceptions the attempts of all travellers have been fatal to them; one cannot but wonder at the pertinacious spirit with which the attempts are repeated.—*Balt. American.*

*Murder of Lander.*—There is reason to believe that the savages who murdered Richard Lander, were set on by the more savageslave-traders. These miscreants know that the extension of civilization along the coast of Africa, will put a stop to their abominable traffic, and therefore they evince the most deadly opposition to any and every measure which may open the way to civilization. They are very particularly hostile to the Colonization Society. Lander was killed about 100 miles above the mouth of the Niger, while on his way, in a long boat, to join the iron steam-boat, which he had sent up a few weeks before; she was to proceed about three hundred miles up to a small island which he had purchased from the King, and where he had a factory. "They had proceeded about one hundred miles up, the current being strong against them; they were in good spirits, tracking along the shore when they were fired on from the bush; three men were killed, and four wounded, Mr. Lander was one of the latter. They had a canoe of their own, and at the time they were fired on the boat was aground, and, to save themselves, they were obliged to leap into the canoe, and make the best of their way; they were immediately followed by five or six war canoes, full of men, keeping up a continual fire for five hours, until it got dark, when they lost sight of them."—*Jour. of Com.*

#### SOUTHERN AFRICA.

At the Anniversary of the Wesleyan Miss. Soc. in London, the Rev. William Shaw, late missionary in Southern Africa, gave a most interesting account of the Caffer tribes

among whom he had laboured, which, we regret, want of space prevents our giving in detail. Among the effects Mr. S. stated to have been produced in the district of Albany by the diffusion of religious feeling, was the annihilation of caste, for now, English, Dutch and Caffers assemble round the Lord's table without distinction of color and condition. Speaking of the religious opinions of the Caffers, Mr. S. said that they imagined that God lived in a cave on the eastern side of the earth, out of which came the sun comes daily. They believed that men, dogs, elephants, &c., came out of that cave in the order mentioned at the creation. They exposed their aged relatives to death, and Mr. S. related an affecting anecdote of a mother who was bound to a tree in a forest by her own son after escaping twice, and allowed by him to perish, although he could hear her cries for food and water.—They believed that one of their number could cause rain; and Mr. S. was obliged to enter into a controversy on the subject with the rain-maker, who, when hard pressed to make rain at a time when the cattle were

dying for want of water, said that the sound of the chapel bell drove the rain away.—After a special prayer meeting for rain by the Caffer Christians, it fell in great abundance. The females were very cruelly treated, until Mr. S. obtained some laws to be passed in their favor, on which, out of gratitude, they gave him the name Kaka labafars; "The Shield of Women." At Graham's Town, Mr. Shaw said, a school for the instruction of native schoolmasters had been established, called "Watson's Institution," for which he collected above £200 in Leeds. The language of the Caffers had been reduced to writing, and part of the Scriptures translated into it; and Mr. S. related, very amusingly the plan he was obliged to adopt to teach the natives the use of letters, which was to call each letter one of his oxen, and its sound or power the name of that ox. Mr. S. concluded by stating that the best mode of making atonement to Africa, for the injury Europeans had inflicted on her, was to send missionaries to teach civilization and Christianity to Africans.—*London Patriot.*

### CONTRIBUTIONS

#### *To the American Colonization Society in the month of August, 1834.*

##### *Gerrit Smith's First Plan of Subscription.*

An Association of Gentlemen in Kanawha county, Va.	100
Part of Annual Subscriptions in the Millwood Episcopal Church, Frederick county, Va. by Rt. Rev. Bishop Meade,	140
<i>Collections from Churches.</i>	
Alexandria, Pa. Presbyterian church, by Rev. Samuel Wilson,	10
Athens, Ohio, Sunday School,	5
Baton Rouge, in the Presbyterian church, by P. A. Walker, Elder,	20
Boardman, Ohio, Episcopal church, by Rev. J. L. Bryan,	2
Belmont county, Ohio, in Crab Apple congregation, by Rev. Jacob Coon,	12 51
Chenango Forks, by Rev. Mr. Janau,	2
Chester county, Pa. Episcopal church of St. Mary,	7 31
Delaware, by Rev. W. Matchett,	25
Fairfield, N. J. Rev. Ethan Osborne's congregation,	12
Fairview, Erie county, Presbyterian church,	5
Fishkill Landing, by Rev. W. S. Heyer,	15
Greencastle, Pa. Presbyterian church, by Rev. J. Buchanan,	32 50
Hempstead, Long Island, Methodist church,	8
Homer, N. Y. in Calvary church, by Rev. H. Gregory,	5
Jefferson county, at Springhill, Methodist church, Miss. Rev. B. M. Drake,	33 25
do at Fayette do do,	22
do at Bethell do do,	25
do at Zion Hill do do,	5
Kiskacoquillas, Pa. by Rev. Wm. Annan,	2 59
Lancaster county, Lacock's middle Octarora, Presbyterian church, by Rev. Joseph Barr,	12
do balance of last year's collection,	2
Lewistown, Mifflin county, Meth. Episcopal church, by Rev. S. Keppler,	15
Little Valley, Pa. by Rev. Wm. Annan,	2 41
Lynchburg, First Presbyterian church, by Rev. Wm. S. Reid,	5
Middletown, Pa. Evan. Luth. church, by Rev. A. Reck,	8 37
do Conn. in Rev. J. R. Crane's congregation,	45 38
Mount Holly, Episcopal church, by Rev. John Buckley,	3 35
Milton & Buffalo congregations, by Rev. T. Hoad, each \$5,	10
Newark, Ohio, by Rev. Wm. Willie,	15
New Orleans, collection in Methodist church, 1833,	26
Norfolk, at Methodist Episcopal church, by Rev. W. A. Smith,	44 40
Northumberland, Pa. Presbyterian congregation,	5 27



Ohio, a collection received through Mr. Elliott Cresson,	3
Otis, Mass. Congregational church, by Rev. R. Pomeroy,	2 12
Paris, Oneida county, N. Y. Baptist church, by Rev. Zelora Eaton,	8
Philadelphia, Second Presbyterian church,	22 62
do Union Meth. Episcopal church, by Rev. C. Pitman,	35
Petersburg, Episcopal church, by Rev. Dr. Syme,	15 15
Pittsburg, Third Presbyterian church, by Rev. D. H. Riddle,	21 4
Pittsgrove, Salem county, N. J. Presbyterian church,	10
Portsmouth, Va. Baptist church, Rev. Mr. Hume,	6 71
do Meth. Episcopal church, by Rev. Dr. Leach,	16 62
do Protestant Episcopal church, by Rev. Mr. Wingfield,	16 68
do Methodist church, by Rev. L. M. Lee,	25
Port Republic, Va. at the church,	5
Prince George county, Md. in St. Paul's Parish, by Rev. Mr. Goodwin,	6
Salem, at church, by Dr. R. Peyton,	2 54
Silversprings, Pa. Presbyterian church, by Rev. J. Williamson,	10
Uniontown, Pa. Presbyterian church,	6 78
Upper Marlborough, in the Trinity church, by Rev. Mr. Swan,	6 25
Warrenton, by Rev. Wm. Williamson,	7 41
Washington, Pa. at the Presbyterian church, from D. Moore, Treasurer,	20
Washington county, Pa. Presbyterian church Cross Roads,	85
West Hanover, Pa. congregation, by Rev. J. Snodgrass,	8
Xenia, Ohio, Associate church, by Rev. Samuel Wilson,	18 5
do Associate Reformed church, by Rev. J. Steele,	5 25
do Reformed Presbyterian church, by Rev. H. McMillan,	1 14
do Associated church at Massie's Creek, by Rev. Jas. Adams,	27 6
do From the citizens of the Village, independent of the Society in that place,	17

*Auxiliary Societies.*

Ashtabula county Society, Harvy Gaylord, Tr. by Hon. E. Whittlesey,	30
Green county, Ohio, Society, by James Gowdy, Treasurer,	34
Hinsdale, Berkshire, Mass. Society, by Rev. W. A. Hawley,	10
Middletown, Conn. Female Society,	34 24
Portsmouth, Virginia, Society, now dissolved,	1
Virginia Society at Richmond, by B. Brand, Treasurer,	221
Warren, Ohio, Female Society,	16 13

*Donations.*

Avery Joseph, Conway, Mass. annual payment,	10
Cresson Elliott, for J. A. Brown's subscription,	120
do for Mrs. Spohn's do,	40
Clark Brice, Esq. of Donnegall Township, Lancaster county, Pa. a Legacy from him, transmitted by his Ex'r John Clark, Esq.	100
Columbus, Miss. the following gentlemen \$10 each, viz: Henry Dickinson, Wm. B. Winston, D. P. Lipscomb, Geo. Good, Wm. Dowsing, Wm. Neilson and Wm. H. Craven,	70
Marble Theophilus, Mississippi,	10
Noble Isaac, do,	20
McConaughy, Rev. Dr. President of Washington, Pa. College,	10
Pilson John, Locust Grove, Albemarle, Virginia,	8
Pollock A. D. Virginia, for three gentlemen \$10 each,	30
Snodgrass James Sproat, West Hanover, Pa. a Legacy paid by his Father, Rev. James Snodgrass,	24
Williamson James, Person county, N. C. annual payment,	8

*African Repository.*

Mrs. E. Ward, Middletown, Connecticut,	4
John Pilson, Albemarle Virginia,	2
Geo. W. Kemper, Port Republic, Virginia,	8
Thomas Holt, do,	2
Dr. James Jones, Nottaway, by B. Branch, Esq.	10
Miss. Kitty Minor, by do,	2
Dr. W. B. Westmore, by do,	2
J. Sprowls, Phila. by E. Cresson,	2
Simms & Scott, Tuscaloosa, Alabama,	5
N. F. Cabell, Warminster, Va.	20
James Williamson, Roxboro, North Carolina,	2
Richard H. Ball, Northumberland C. H. Va.	8
James Ewell, Lancaster C. H. Va.	2
Dr. M. Smith, New Rochelle, New York,	5
Jacob Landes and D. W. Naill, Sam's Creek, Md. \$2 each,	4
Miss Harriet Hart, Meriden, Connecticut,	2
E. A. Huntington, Schenectady, New York,	2







## Resolutions of the Board.

The following Resolutions in regard to a distribution of the African Repository and Colonial Journal, have been adopted by the Board of Managers.

*Monday, December 22, 1823.*

"Resolved, That after the 1st of March next, the African Repository shall be sent to all such Clergymen as have this year taken up collections on or about the 4th of July for the Society, and shall be continued to them as long as they shall continue annually to take up collections.

"Resolved, That all the subscribers on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq. shall be also entitled to the work.

"Resolved, That all Life Members of the Society shall, if they request it, be entitled to the work for the period of three years.

"Resolved, That every Annual Subscriber to the Society of ten dollars or more, shall also be entitled to the Repository.

"Resolved, That the Repository be sent to the Superintendent of each Sunday-School, which may annually take up a collection for the Society."

## NOTICE.

It is requested that all collections, donations, or subscriptions to the American Colonization Society, be transmitted by mail, if no private opportunity offers, to JOSEPH GALES, Sen'r. Esq. Treasurer of the Society, Washington City; with whom the collecting Agents of the Society will also correspond. With the collections in the churches, the Society expects to receive the names of the Clergymen of the several congregations in which they were made.

All communications, relating to the general interests of the Society, or the Editorial Department of the Repository, to be directed to R. R. GURLEY, Secretary, Washington.

All communications, relating to the pecuniary concerns of the Repository, to be directed to JAMES C. DUNN, Washington, D. C.

## Agents for the African Repository.

Alexander R. Plumley, Travelling Agent	MARYLAND.
James Daniel, do.	Samuel Young, Baltimore,
NEW-YORK.	Rev. W. W. Wallace,
Dr. Stevens, Colonial Office, N. Y. City.	Dr. Ely Ayres,
Ebenezer Watson, Albany,	NORTH CAROLINA.
Tappan Townsend, Quaker Springs,	John C. Ehringhaus, Elizabeth City,
PENNSYLVANIA.—Philadelphia.	Nathan Winslow, Newby's Bridge,
John K. Morris, 146 Chesnut st.	GEORGIA.
MAINE.	Rev. D. Baker, Savannah,
Rev. Asa Cummings, Portland,	MISSISSIPPI.
J. Holway, West Machias,	Rev. Wm. Winans, Centreville.
MASSACHUSETTS.	INDIANA.
Pierce and Parker, Boston,	Harvy Scribner, New Albany,
Dorr and Howland, Worcester,	OHIO.
Elihu Hobart, Abington,	R. S. Finley, Cincinnati.
CONNECTICUT.	E. & B. G. Easton,
D. F. Robinson and Co. Hartford,	John E. Finley,
H. Howe, New Haven,	Dr. B. O. Carpenter, Bainbridge,
Rev. Joseph Whittlesey, Stonington,	Dr. Job Haines, Dayton,
NEW JERSEY.	KENTUCKY.
John Kenney, Jr. Belvidere,	John W. Anderson, Hopkinsville.
VIRGINIA.	Rev George Light, Lexington,
Robert Hill, King William county,	Rev. H. B. Bascom,
Richard Worthington, Charlestown,	Rev. O. S. Hinckley,
Benjamin Brand, Richmond.	

## The African Repository

Can now be had, from its commencement, on application to the Publisher, or Mr. John Kennedy, Washington City, either bound or in numbers; several numbers having been reprinted.

### Plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.

This Gentleman has proposed to raise \$100,000, for the Society, in ten years, by securing 100 subscribers, who will pay \$100 annually, during that time. The following have already subscribed.

Gerrit Smith, Peterboro, New York.  
Jasper Corning, Charleston, S. Carolina.  
Theodore Frelinghuysen, Newark, New Jersey.  
John T. Norton, Albany, New York.  
E. F. Backus, New Haven, Connecticut.  
A Gentleman in Mississippi.  
Matthew Carey, Philadelphia.  
Wm. Crane, Richmond, Va.  
Fleming James, do.  
A Friend in Virginia.  
Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, Dedham, Massachusetts.  
Mrs. M. H. Carrington, Mrs. Ann Fontaine, } \$100 annually by  
Wm. A. Carrington, P. S. Carrington, } equal contributions.  
Gen. Edward Carrington, and Walter C. Carrington.  
A few Gentlemen near Oak Hill, Fauquier County, Va.  
Robert Ralston, Philadelphia.  
Elliot Cresson, do.  
Robert Gilmer, Baltimore.  
George Burwell, Frederick County, Va.  
Association of 20 persons in Rev. Dr. Mead's parish, Frederick co., Va.  
Hon. Edward M'Gehee, Mississippi.  
Rev. Dr. James P. Thomas, Louisiana.  
Four young Gentlemen in Alexandria, D. C.  
The Auxiliary Col. Society of Georgetown, D. C.  
A Friend in Fredericktown, Md.  
Another Subscription on the plan of Gerrit Smith, in Bishop Mead's Congregation, Frederick County, Va.  
John Gray, Fredericksburg, Va.  
Solomon Allen, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Cortland Van Rensselaer, Albany, N. Y.  
Female Colonization Society of Georgetown, D. C.  
Gen. John Hartwell Cocke, of Va.  
Thomas Buffington, Guyandott, Va.  
Judge Burnett, of Ohio.  
Nicholas Brown, Providence, R. I.  
An association of Gentlemen in Kenhawa co. Va.  
Jacob Towson, of Williamsport, Md.  
E. C. Delvan, Albany, N. Y.  
Thomas C. Upham, Brunswick, Me.  
Hon. Thomas Emerson, Windsor, Vt.  
Judge Porter, New Orleans.  
Judge Workman, do.  
John McDonogh, do.  
Auxiliary Colonization Society, of Wilmington, Delaware.  
Hon. John Ker, of Louisiana.  
John Linton, of do.  
D. I. Burr, Richmond, Va.  
Auxiliary Colonization Society, Hampshire County, Massachusetts.  
Thomas Napier, Northampton, Massachusetts.  
John S. Walton, of New Orleans.  
Auxiliary Colonization Society of Portland, Maine.  
Auxiliary Society of Essex county, N. Jersey.  
Archibald McIntyre, New York.  
Presbytery of Mississippi.  
Rev. Charles W. Andrews, Frederick county, Va.